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STARS AND STRIPES.

The Honor of the Flag Must and Shall Be Maintained.

UNANIMOUS PATRIOTISM.

War Preparations Actively Continue and Enlistments Have Begun

AN ADDITIONAL INSOLENCE

Chilian Impertinence to Captain Evans Every Navy Yard Pushed to Its Full Power Old Monitors Put in Commission for Coast Defense National Guards Recruited—The Chicago in Danger The Chilians May Begin Hostilities in the Straits Rumor of an Attack on the Yorktown Some Talk of Arbitration The President's Message Completed It Will be Sent to Congress on Wednesday

Washington, Jan 18—The war cloud, which, a week ago, was no larger than a man's hand, now envelopes the war and navy departments. A decided change has come over officials in those two departments. They are less reticent. The events of the past few days have stirred them up, and the continued and persistent display of hostility of Chili toward our sailors and officers has changed the feeling of forbearance to one of contempt for their petty insults. On all hands the feeling that war is approaching is expressed.

Commodore Ramsey, chief of the bureau of navigation, a very positive but extremely conservative officer, said this morning: "It looks warlike this morning."

Secretary Tracy's office this morning was the scene of bustling activity. Bureau officers were coming and going all day. A number of contractors who are building government vessels were in consultation with the secretary.

Assistant Secretary Soley was in consultation with Secretary Tracy for some time, and at the close of the interview sent for a number of chiefs and gave them instructions. Secretary Tracy sent word to the press representatives that he had not as yet sent a reply to Commander Evans as to the disposition of the refugees on the Yorktown. He would do so during the day, but his reply might not be made public. He had not yet decided that point.

The seeming puerile action of the Chili minister of foreign affairs in connection with the refugees on board the Yorktown and the spirited reply of Commander Evans [illegible] the subject of much comment among members of congress to-day, and [illegible] in the [illegible] of a court room or a committee room might be considered significant by the Chilian government as falling from the lips of American representatives in congress.

While it [illegible] be [illegible] with absolute truth that there is a [illegible] spirit prevailing among [illegible] men, it is certain that many of them (and this includes a number of members usually conservative in their views and actions) will not hesitate to vote for war if the situation does not improve. There is a unanimous feeling in favor of doing what is best to maintain the dignity of the United States, but members differ as to how that result should be accomplished, some being in favor of war at once, while others think patience and arbitration is the better policy. From interviews had by a representative of the United Press to-day with prominent congressmen it is obvious that no partisanship will enter into the controversy if the matter is brought forward in the house.

"Patriotism, not politics," will be the motto of nearly every man on the floor, whether he be in favor of war or against it. Interest is gaining as Wednesday approaches, for Wednesday is the day the correspondence in the Chilian imbroglio is expected at the capitol.

"We may make history on that day," said a member of the house this afternoon and the significance of his remark is understood and felt by a number of other members who consider the situation one of extreme gravity and are a little anxious as to the result, particularly wh[illegible] they [illegible] what the effect may be if they vote on the wrong side in any radical question that may be presented.

"I was brought up among Quakers," said one member to the United Press representative, "and I have been strongly opposed to any war, but I do not care to be quoted on the subject, for the war feeling among my associates on the floor is so pronounced that I may swing round to the side of the fighters, not because I am anxious to be on the winning side, but because from what I have heard there seems to be no way of upholding the honor and dignity of the 'Stars and Stripes' except by declaring war."

Members of the foreign affairs committee of the house do not hesitate to talk about the situation but they are very conservative in their utterances, rightly so, for it is to the committee on foreign affairs that the Chilian correspondence will be referred for action after it has been laid before the house.

The president denied himself to all visitors to-day and worked on the Chilian correspondence. He is preparing the message to congress in the [illegible] of one of the inner rooms on the upper floor of the white house. Monday, though designated as the president's day of comparative isolation, usually finds quite a number of callers at the house, but to-day these were denied admission. It is still the belief that the message and the correspondence will be sent to congress on Wednesday.

Secretary Blaine was somewhat indisposed yesterday and to-day and deemed it wise to remain indoors. His attack was somewhat similar to that of a fortnight ago, but was not so severe and he recovered quickly from it. Senor Montt, the Chilian minister, visited the state department this morning in the hope of obtaining an audience with the secretary, but was obliged to call on him at his house. The secretary received him and the interview lasted about an hour.

A rumor was in circulation in the navy department in the morning to the effect that Senor Montt had notified this government that an apology would be forthcoming. This could not be confirmed and it was intimated at the state department that there was no basis for the report.

Colonel Remey, the naval judge advocate general, who has been conducting the investigation into the Baltimore case at San Francisco, is expected to return to-morrow or Wednesday with the concluding portions of the testimony.

THE MESSAGE READY

Washington, Jan 18.—Secretary Blaine, in the course of conversation conducted with a friend to-day left it to be inferred that an amicable settlement of the difficulty with Chili is highly improbable; in fact he [illegible] hinted as much when asked how the last phase of the quarrel, the gross insult to Commander Evans of the Yorktown, has affected the situation.

In Washington the feeling of impending war is rapidly assuming the aspect of certainty, as indicated by groups of politicians and citizens who seriously discuss the situation [illegible] and [illegible] that [illegible] to maintain the dignity of the country. The president's message to congress is already [illegible] and unless reparation is offered [illegible] will go to the senate on Thursday. The president awaits a more detailed report from Captain Schley [illegible] which [illegible] will doubtless be submitted to congress together with the president's message to that body.

CHILIAN WARSHIPS MOVE

New York, Jan 18—The Recorder's Washington special says: A long despatch was received this afternoon at the navy department from Commander Evans. Captain Evans has reported to the department that four of the best cruisers in the Chilian navy will leave Valparaiso Jan 20 for the Straits of Magellan with a torpedo boat besides. From another officer comes the additional information that the captain of one of the English ships [illegible] in those waters said that the Chilian commander informed him that the fleet was going on a special mission.

"You may be astonished before long," he said. This news is interpreted to mean that Admiral Walker's fleet may be halted there and directed to turn back or risk a fight. This is the most serious indication of Chili's hostile intentions that the navy department has received. Naval officers say it can only mean one thing which is that Chili intends opening the ball herself. The vessels to go are said to be the Esmeralda, the Almarante Cochrane, the Pinto, a new unarmored cruiser whose sailing rate is nineteen knots an hour and the Condell, the famous torpedo boat that [illegible] the Blanco Encalado.

THE CHICAGO IN DANGER

Admiral Walker in his flagship, the Chicago, arrived at Montevideo Jan 11. He was to-day informed of what might await him and warned to make ready for it. For the first time there is real alarm here at the threatened danger to Admiral Walker. His squadron is not equipped with torpedoes, and the Chicago might be blown up in spite of the utmost vigilance.

It would be a daring and plucky attempt, but so was the successful attempt on the Blanco Encalado.

Captain Evans also informs the department that he is taking the most extreme precautions on account of what he has been told, for the safety of the Yorktown. He does not intend to be blown out of the water if he can help it.

Senor Montt sent to-night to the minister of foreign affairs a despatch of several hundred words, advising Pereira of the determination of the United States and the warlike feeling which pervades every department of the government and congress and strongly urging him to make some definite advances which might serve to allay the bitter feeling at Washington.

The minister has not until now realized the full extent of the war feeling at Washington and forcibly tells Pereira that the fullness of our preparation is a matter of surprise to him.

THE NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Jan 18.—The excitement at the navy yard here is becoming more noticeable and the activity displayed about the place is marked. The [illegible] say, of course, that they are under orders from Washington to prepare for [illegible] war, but their actions show plainly that some high authority has "stirred them up." Almost every movement about the yard denotes warlike preparations. One of the strongest signs of the warlike movement is the calculations now being made to [illegible] steps will actually be [illegible] in [illegible] the Atlantic harbors [illegible]

The monitor Passaic arrived to-day from Annapolis. Orders were received to put the machinery and boilers in good [illegible] The monitor will at once be [illegible] in the dry dock. The 15-inch smooth bore guns will likely be taken off and be replaced by 8-inch rifles.

A telegram which has caused more war talk came from Washington Saturday asking what was usually paid for overtime at day and night.

The Dolphin will be put in commission to-morrow.

The Newark has gone to Yorktown for gun practice.

A RUMOR RIDICULED.

New York, Jan 18.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: A rumor was in circulation here to-night that the United States cruiser Yorktown had been fired upon in the harbor of Valparaiso by the Chilians. This rumor caused great excitement for a while.

When the story was repeated to Secretary Tracy he treated it very lightly and was disposed to ridicule it. He added that he had no news whatever to communicate to the press to-night.

CONCERNING THE REFUGEES.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Secretary Tracey has sent a cablegram to Commander Evans of the Yorktown, ordering him to proceed to Callao, Peru, and land the Chilian refugees at that place.

SOUTHWARD BOUND.

New York, Jan 19—A special to The Herald from Barbadoes says: The United States cruiser Philadelphia Admiral Gherardi's flagship, sailed from here to-day for Montevideo.

ACTIVITY AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Jan. 18.—If appearances count for anything the navy department is losing no time in fitting out vessels at Mare Island navy yard for immediate despatch to Chili, should occasion require it. The steam engineering force worked all day Sunday and began again this morning. Special attention is being paid to work on the Baltimore and not a single hour is being lost in preparing her to get away. She cannot possibly leave the yard under a week, but is in the stream and receiving coal supplies.

A significant fact was learned to-day. Shortly after the Baltimore arrived at the navy yard each gun was provided with sixty rounds of ammunition. This has been increased to 100. Workmen are on board and her machinery is rapidly receiving thorough overhauling. Her main battery is being carefully looked after and her guns are being regulated for concentration of fire.

The navy department can also be credited with looking after the defense of the harbor of San Francisco. For the first time in years workmen have taken themselves to the monitor Camanche and her machinery is being overhauled. Orders to dock the monitor have been countermanded, but it is believed she will go into dock at the earliest possible moment. The orders [illegible] to have been countermanded owing to the expected arrival of the Charleston from San Diego, and she will receive attention first.

Officers of the yard are displeased with the reports regarding the Baltimore having been injured by going aground. She was not damaged in the least and the officers declare that the statement that she ran on a rocky ledge is entirely without foundation.

Officials at the yard are somewhat reticent about matters pertaining to the the expected war. It is not disputed that the dry dock is to be kept for the Charleston which will arrive Wednesday. She will be floated at once and her wants attended to. The general opinion here is that the government proposes to have every vessel made ready as quickly as possible as there appears to be some foundation for the statement that steam will be gotten up in the monitor Camanche. If such proves to be the case it will be the first time in twenty years.

The department evidently means business. Forty-eight hours will be sufficient to do what is necessary on the Camanche. The latter is a single turreted monitor, carrying two 15-inch smooth bore guns. The wooden warship Mohican is in the stream, her repairs having been completed, and is ready to put to sea on short notice. It is understood orders have issued for the Mohican to proceed to Panama, but this has not been confirmed.

The statement published [illegible] to-day claims that a number of naval officers on this coast have received orders by telegraph to report to the admiral in the Pacific station for special duty. A large force of mechanics [illegible] fitting the vessels [illegible] at Rio [illegible]

ARBITRATION TALK

Washington, Jan 18—The report is in circulation again to-day that the difficulty with Chili will be settled by arbitration. But the authority for it could not be learned. It is said however to be good. The program is said to have an outside power presumably England to offer her services as arbitrator and the offer will be made to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. Cummings of New York said: "I am in favor of war if Chili [illegible] to apologize and pay an indemnity to those people on the [illegible]"

Congressman Morse when asked what he thought of a war with Chili said [illegible] that it would be cruel and barbarous and against the arbitration policy of the nineteenth century in settling disputes between nations. He said further: "We undoubtedly have a case against Chili but we [illegible] to [illegible] tooth and [illegible] upon our backs and abide our time for settlement by arbitration or otherwise. Chili is poor and has been rent by civil war and recently emerged from a war with Peru and the country is bankrupt and impoverished. The people are ignorant and their only idea of the military power of the United States is obtained from a few old wooden war ships that have represented the United States navy in those waters. In the words of a great soldier, 'Let us have peace' and abide our time for reparation and justice."

General Catchings said that he had been busily engaged in the consideration of other matters and had not kept up on the Chilian matter. If the president in his message after having digested the correspondence, was of opinion that war should be declared the house would support him, that was the temper of the house. If the condition of affairs warranted a resort to arbitration the government would doubtless listen to the offer of a friendly nation, but there are some things which cannot be submitted to arbitration and that may be the condition of the controversy with Chili.

THOSE TORPEDOES

Washington, Jan 18. George Asa Burnaga, who was charge d'affaires of the Chilian legation in Washington during Balmaceda's administration, gives some interesting information in regard to the lot of 100 torpedoes shipped to Chili, which Mr. Walker [illegible] Kong [illegible] were on their way to the destination. This heavy shipment of torpedoes was generally taken as an indication of Chili's preparation for war and an evidence that she is getting ready to fight the United States. Mr. Burnaga asserts positively that these torpedoes were ordered by Balmaceda during his supremacy and paid for by money shipped from Chili on a British man-of-war, which was the occasion of so much excitement. They were intended for operations against the Insurgents and not against the United States. The former charge d'affaires knows whereof he speaks and he was cognizant of the negotiations for the torpedoes when they were on their way.

While he deprecates war, he says that the Chilians will fight to the last if hostility is once begun.

"But we are only 3,000,000," he said significantly.

English and German influence, he thinks, would be brought strongly to bear on Chili in the interests of peace. The statement that this lot of torpedoes was ordered before the trouble with this nation arose, is corroborated by a prominent official of the navy department, who says that time has not elapsed since the beginning of the unpleasantness sufficient to allow of a contract for so many torpedoes to be closed and the goods to be finished and shipped.

NAVY DEPARTMENT BUSY

Washington, Jan. 18.—The navy department to-day is still the scene of activity. Secretary Tracy has frequent consultations with the chief of ordnance, the chief of navigation and the chief of construction and occasionally he calls for the chief engineer. Other bureau chiefs flit back and forth through his doors and these are but the outward and visible signs of the real work that is going on. In the bureaus themselves clerks are working at their top speed with type writers, or skimming through ledgers, making calculations and transacting a [illegible] volume of business. But in the office of the chief of the bureau of navigation, Commodore Ramsay, the bustle is the greatest. Three or four of his assistants have been detailed to translate cipher despatches and they are kept busy putting messages into shape for transmission and make intelligible the cablegrams that come in from the south. The navy code is one of the most intricate ever devised.

Despite denials that the government is looking after Spreckles' new tug Fearless, Admiral Irwin and Captain Schley were seen at the Union Iron works Saturday and inspected the monster tug boat. The captain was particularly pleased with the Fearless and said she would make a splendid torpedo boat. The only thing needed, he said, was to put protective armor over the engine room.

The naval reserve here has established a bureau of naval intelligence, and every effort is being made for knowledge regarding San Francisco bay, its strong and weak points, the best place for an engagement if such a thing be unavoidable, where to lay torpedoes, etc. A system will be made of vessels in port to estimate the number of available ships that could be used in case of war.

At San Diego they have the war fever bad. General De Coon opened to-day a recruiting office for the first brigade of volunteers for war with Chili. The Charleston is not expected to leave before to-morrow. At Mare Island a thousand tons of coal are being put aboard the Baltimore. A force of machinists and coppersmiths are working on her.

Secretary Tracy this afternoon sent a cablegram to Commander Evans of the Yorktown at Valparaiso instructing him to take the Balmacedist refugees now under his protection to Callao and land them there but to use his discretion as to the time of his departure. The secretary said this afternoon that no orders have been sent to the Boston at Callao contemplating any change from her station. The departure of the Yorktown from Valparaiso would leave the United States without a single naval vessel in Chilian waters. The Yorktown could hardly make the trip from Valparaiso to Callao and return in less than a week's time. The distance between the two ports is about 1200 miles. As Captain Evans is invested with all discretion, it is not regarded as at all likely that he will leave Valparaiso immediately and in fact not until he is relieved by another vessel or is satisfied that the condition of affairs in Chili justified him in leaving the United States minister without means of leaving that country in the event that circumstances made it desirable or necessary to do so. It is therefore regarded as probable that unless the negotiations take a decidedly favorable turn, within a week or so, that the Boston, which is the nearest ship, will be sent to Valparaiso in order that the Yorktown can safely leave that port, with the refugees. It was stated almost positively at the navy department this afternoon that no orders bearing on the subject have been sent to Admiral Walker at Montevideo.

A prominent naval officer said this afternoon that the Chilian minister had no [illegible] whatever against Commander Evans on account of the salute fired in honor of the Spanish minister who accompanied two of the refugees. In fact, he said Captain Evans would have been liable to court martial if he had not done so, as the omission would have been a violation of [illegible] naval regulations.

THE BALTIMORE'S [illegible]

San Francisco, Jan. 18.—[illegible] Call says the cruiser Baltimore, now at Mare Island, [illegible] ordered to [illegible] Wednesday for the south. She will go direct to Acapulco. Captain Schley and the officers of the Baltimore have asked to be [illegible] to be on the [illegible] the understanding that trouble will occur with Chili and [illegible] of her crew have re-enlisted on the same understanding.

It is stated that the Mohican, a wood vessel, has been ordered [illegible] to leave Mare Island for Panama.

[illegible] NATIONAL GUARD

St. Louis, Jan 18. Considerable excitement has been caused in military circles here in consequence of the instructions issued by Adjutant-general Wickham to the commanders of state troops to recruit their commands up to the maximum. The order was taken to have some bearing upon the Chilian war rumors. Col. Charles D. Comfort commanding the First regiment and at present [illegible] getting [illegible] asked for an explanation of the order. He said that the order was the best possible explanation that it had been issued after conference with Adjutant-general Wickham.

Do you know whether any communication from Washington has been received by the governor or the adjutant general counseling recruiting the National Guard was asked.

"[illegible]" was the [illegible] answer. But further than this the [illegible] refused to talk.

FIRST [illegible]

San Francisco, Jan. 18. Orders have been received here for all officers on shore leave to report at once to the admiral of the Pacific squadron for duty. Four officers are stationed at the Union Iron works supervising the construction of the Oregon and the Monterey. These are Naval-constructor R. W. Steele, Assistant-naval-constructor A. W. Stahl, Chief Engineer Lutze and Lieutenant Flynn superintendent of electric lighting. A well known officer said this afternoon that a rush telegram had been received by these officers from Washington Saturday afternoon to report to Admiral Brown for special duty. Admiral Brown is now on the San Francisco at San Diego and the officers have already reported to him by telegraph and are now making arrangements to leave for San Diego as soon as possible. The San Francisco has her full complement of officers, so her orders naturally give rise to the impression that some immediate action is to be taken by the United States government.

MORE IMPUDENCE

Additional Insolence From the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Washington, Jan 18—The following dispatch from Captain Evans, of the Yorktown, was made public on Sunday night:

Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 16.

"To the Secretary of the Navy Washington

"The American minister informs me that the Chilian minister of foreign affairs has changed his mind about the refugees now on the Yorktown and that they may be taken out of any merchant vessel touching at a Chilian port by local authorities. Arrangements had been made for all of them to sail to-day, but this change of base on the part of the Chilian minister of foreign affairs compels me to keep them, which crowds me very much. Shall I land them at Callao, Peru, or Mollendo, Peru? Most steamers from here go direct to neutral territory. This unexpected act by the Chilian minister of foreign affairs is due, he states, in part to my saluting the Spanish minister when he came on board to deliver the refugees. I have requested the American minister to say to the minister of foreign affairs that I am responsible to my own government and not to that of Chili in such matters, and I consider his criticism offensive and will not accept it. His action seems unworthy of the representative of a serious government.

"Evans."

Mexico's Situation Critical

San Antonio, Tex., Jan 18. United States Marshal Paul Fricke, whose district embraces all the Rio Grande frontier, returned here Saturday from an extensive trip through the turbulent district. He has received information from a reliable source that Garza is in Mexico where he has thousands of friends who are ready to protect him. Mr Fricke states that Garza has been [illegible] the Mexican soldiers in the states of the republic and he has received the unanimous assurances that they will come to his support when the sign is given for the affair to occur. He promised to increase wages from thirty seven cents, which they are now receiving, to eighty cents a day, and by this act he has virtually secured control of the Mexican army. A private despatch was received by a prominent Mexican merchant in Brownsville stating that every Catholic priest in Mexico and the clerical party in a body are to be used in revolt against President Diaz and join the Garza movement on a certain date in the near future. Mr. Fricke asserts that the situation in Mexico is exceedingly critical, notwithstanding the denials of the officials. It is Mexico where thousands of people are now ready to fight for the principles advocated by their new leader.

A FIGHT EXPECTED.

Del Rio, Tex., Jan 18.—The ford of the Rio Grande river and the mouth of the Sycamore are being guarded by detachments of United States troops. Twenty-six revolutionists are reported to have crossed the Rio Grande opposite Langley yesterday. It is also reported that a band of revolutionists have captured Piedras Blancas ranch in Mexico and that fighting is going on at that place. It is stated that there are 2500 revolutionists in that region all well armed and equipped. Captain Bates, in command of the United States troops here, is momentarily expecting a fight. All the fords in this vicinity are now being guarded by United States troops.

For Utah's Admission

Washington, Jan. 18.—Senator Teller to-day introduced a bill to admit Utah into the Union as a state. All persons qualified to vote for representatives to the legislative assembly are made eligible by the bill to be elected to the convention to form the state constitution which shall meet on the first Tuesday in October, 1892.

The bill after reciting the usual provisions of the constitution to be adopted further provides that it shall secure perfect toleration of religious sentiment and forbids the molestation of any person in the state in person or property on account of mode of religious worship. All rights to public lands are to be disclaimed by the state, and November 1892, is fixed as the date of ratification of the constitution by the people.

New York Stock Market.

Silver [illegible]

CLOSING PRICES

Atchison	41¼	Pullman P C	[illegible]
Adams Ex	147	Reading	[illegible]
American Ex	116½	Rock Island	[illegible]
C. B. & Q	107¼	Texas Pacific	[illegible]
D & H	121½	U P	[illegible]
Del Lack & W	139¾	U S Ex	[illegible]
D & R G pref	48⅝	Wab. St. L. & Pac	13
Ft Wayne	153	Preferred	[illegible]
Illinois Central	106¼	Wells Fargo Ex	140
Kan & Tex	19⅝	Western Union	[illegible]
Lake Shore	129¼	Colorado Coal	[illegible]
Mich. Central	106	Lead Trust	[illegible]
Mo. Pacific	60½	Sugar Trust	[illegible]
Northern Pac	[illegible]	Rio Grande West	[illegible]
Preferred	66⅞	Preferred	[illegible]
U. P. D & G	32¼	4s Registered	[illegible]
N. Y. C.	113¾	4s Coupons	116¼
O & M	22	2s Registered	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	Pacific 6s of '95	109
Pacific Mail	38¾	Chicago Gas	[illegible]
Pittsburg	150		

A Bad Storm

Yesterday's storm was one of the worst in the Mississippi valley this winter.

At Kansas City—The extreme cold weather predicted for this locality for to-day did not materialize to the degree expected. At 6 o'clock the mercury marked 2 degrees below. The snow storm which lasted for twenty four hours, ceased at noon. The fall of snow was slight and did not delay in coming morning trains more than twenty minutes.

Despatches from Kansas and Missouri state that the weather is the same as [illegible] of the [illegible]. In several localities the wind is blowing a gale with the usual blizzard accompaniment of blinding snow.

COLLBRAN'S SAY.

The General Manager of the Midland Talks Cripple Creek

WHAT THE ROAD WILL DO

Colorado Springs Railroad Will Not Discriminate Against Colorado Springs Bills of Lading Direct to Florissant via the Midland

A Florissant [illegible] the general manager of the Midland is effectually disposed of the assertion advanced that it costs more to transport freight from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek than from the Denver [illegible] A Gazette reporter yesterday sought Mr. H. Collbran general manager of the Colorado Midland railway for the purpose of obtaining his views with regard to constructing a wagon road from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek mining camp believing such would be of interest to the taxpayers and residents of Colorado Springs generally. The following questions were asked and cheerfully answered.

Mr. Collbran do you believe that the construction of a wagon road from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek will result in benefiting the merchants and residents of Colorado Springs?

"If additional roads are required for pleasure seekers and tourists or such as may be called light traffic then probably a new road would be of benefit equally as much as any other road in or around Colorado Springs. But for all practical business purposes such as the transportation of heavy freight, merchandise, etc. to the camp or of ore from Cripple Creek I have no hesitation in saying that such a road is entirely unnecessary and if constructed will scarcely ever be used for such business."

Upon what do you base your opinion?"

Well in the first place, if the camp is to be a permanent one (and I must say the conditions are very promising) there is little doubt but that my company will build a short branch, some fourteen miles in length, on an easy grade to the camp; and during the time the camp may be said to be passing through its apprenticeship the route via Florissant will be a far cheaper and quicker one for both passenger and freight traffic, even if a shorter wagon road is not opened in the near future from a point on the Midland railway this side of Florissant with still easier grades than exist on the Florissant Cripple Creek wagon road. As soon as spring fairly opens we shall put on a liberal suburban train service in addition to our present and permanent through service, of two passenger trains each way per day."

Why will the cost of wagoning freight from Cripple Creek to the line of the Midland railway at or near Florissant and thence by rail to Colorado Springs be so much cheaper than to or from Cripple Creek via wagon road all the way from Colorado Springs?"

"Because the wagon haul is much so shorter and the grades so much lighter. There is virtually very little difference in the elevation of Florissant or Hayden Divide and the town of [illegible], while from Colorado Springs there is considerably over three thousand feet difference in elevation and the road must necessarily be a long one with very steep grades frequently a long pull up a 15 per cent. grade, which means that a two-horse team can only transport from 1000 to 1500 pounds at a trip, whilst from Florissant a four horse team will be able to haul 6000 [illegible] As early as possible we shall arrange in conjunction with a wagon line, to issue through bills of lading to Cripple Creek and, we hope, on ore from Cripple Creek to the smelting companies at Pueblo and Denver, and as it is our practice to encourage to every reasonable extent within our power the growth of developments local to Colorado Springs, we shall certainly make such rates between Cripple Creek and Pueblo and Denver as will be less than the actual cost of transporting freight by wagon between Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek."

"If it is the intention of your company to make such rates between Denver and Pueblo and Cripple Creek, will the rates be the same from Colorado Springs?"

"No sir. The rates from Colorado Springs will naturally, on account of its nearer proximity to the camp, always be [illegible] than the rates from Pueblo and Denver, and I trust that the Colorado Midland Railway company possesses a sufficiently good reputation in the city of its birth-place for its promises to be accepted in good faith and without question."

"One more question, Mr. Collbran. What is your opinion respecting Cripple Creek as a mining camp?"

"Whilst for some time I was disposed to doubt the accounts that reached me, yet lately, having received direct reports from several very competent and successful mining managers who, whilst being entire disinterested at Cripple Creek on account of their engagements elsewhere, have visited the camp and are almost unanimously of opinion that Cripple Creek is destined to become a prominent and important mining camp; I have become of the opinion that the discovery will prove to be a very important one to the state of Colorado generally and to Colorado Springs in particular."

The reporter afterwards interviewed several members of the chamber of commerce appointed to look into the matter of the Cripple Creek road. Nearly all expressed themselves as glad to hear of Mr Collbran's remarks as they settled various matters that have been troubling the committee. The committee has held a meeting and proposes to send a competent engineer to go over every line of route proposed for a [illegible] road. Upon his report they will base their report to the chamber. Nearly all are of the opinion that some kind of a road direct to the camp should be put through, if only to show faith in it and to bind the Cripple Creekers to us.

Emerson's Lecture.

The seats in the First Congregational church were nearly all occupied last evening in spite of the cold weather, on the occasion of the lecture by Edward Waldo Emerson. The lecturer was a little late in beginning, and was introduced by Rev. James B. Gregg, pastor of the church, an old college friend. Nearly every one was curious to see the son of the great essayist, Ralph Waldo Emerson. The gentleman whom Mr Gregg introduced was a slight, straight man of middle age rather dark, with black mustache and iron gray hair parted in the middle. Mr Gregg pleasantly introduced him as an old-timer, one who had crossed the plains to Colorado thirty years ago, the son of a man who had made the world his debtor, and a man who himself had claims to distinction as the audience would learn later.

Mr. Emerson read his lecture, speaking in a conversational tone, and occasionally breaking into a pleasant smile that made one feel "comfortable and at home" with him at once. The subject was Henry D. Thoreau, that rather eccentric genius who was one of the famous coterie of literary lights at Concord, N. H., thirty years ago. He selected as texts two quotations, one from Grecian history and one from Cowper, applicable to the life of the author. While Mr. Emerson's lecture does not follow the present day form of a literary article, being rather broken and disconnected, yet it [illegible] entertaining and instructive in the highest degree, as throwing new lights upon a noble character, unappreciated in his own day and but just beginning to be understood. He told of his early companionship with the author-poet, how, as a child, he [illegible] his knee when he visited [illegible] He described another's [illegible] little man [illegible] how he loved the children the woods and all nature and taught the children to love them. He knew that he could be strong and brave as when he raised his voice against slavery. In after years when the speaker got out into the world he heard this friend of his youth criticised unjustly and as he had helped him so it was his duty to see that he has justice. Mr Emerson gave a history of Thoreau's family and his education. Thoreau had tried to teach school but his methods did not suit in those times as he would not whip the children. Thoreau was not created but stimulated by the literary atmosphere at Concord. He helped [illegible] in his father's lead pencil factory and made inventions that placed them at the head of the market. It was his discovery that taught them how to [illegible] the greasy feeling from the lead and his invention that removed the grit. He was called lazy by the people of New England but was an accurate land surveyor. The speaker left it to the hearers whether the man who wrote those books hardly saleable in his own day but now among the classics was lazy. Mr Emerson described the hermit life of Thoreau more fully and denied many mistakes commonly believed in regard to his hero. The latter part of the lecture was largely given up to quotations from the author's writings, to show his character.

The lecture was given for the benefit of the Free Library and Reading room and the receipts will greatly help that deserving institution.

FIFTY SECOND CONGRESS

SENATE

Washington, Jan 18—Mr. Sherman for the first time since his re-election occupied his seat.

Mr. Platt presented a memorial and petition signed by John Jay, president, and other officers of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions for an amendment to the constitution to prevent the union of church and state and forbid the appropriation of public money to any societies under sectarian control.

House bill fixing the times for holding district and circuit courts of the United States in the districts of Iowa was presented by Mr Wilson from the judiciary committee and was passed.

A bill was reported and placed on the calendar to pay the state of West Virginia her proportion of the amount claimed under the direct tax.

Bills were introduced and referred.

By Mr Peffer Proposing an amendment to the constitution to elect president and vice president of the United States by direct vote of the people.

By Mr. Wilson—For the classification of clerks and other employees of first and second class postoffices and to fix their salaries.

By Mr Allen Giving to the state of Washington 5 per cent of the proceeds of public lands in that state.

By Mr. McMillan—For building of two revenue cutters for service on great lakes, the bill appropriates $357,000 for purposes, also for a national park on battlefield of Lexington, Mo.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution calling on secretary of state for copies of all agreements with other countries relating to interchange of trade and report as to practical effect of such agreements. Laid on table for the present.

The senate then took up the calendar, the first bill upon it being that reported by the committee on foreign relations to amend the act of 18[illegible] for distribution of awards under convention of 1868 with Mexico. (Referring especially to the La Abra claims.) Mr. Vest moved that the minority report made at the [illegible] (by Mr Brown) be printed in the record. Only sixteen senators voted on the motion and Mr. Vest withdrew it temporarily. Mr. Dolph voted from previous reports in congress and from ruling by the state department in proof of the fraudulent character of the La Abra claim. During most of Mr. Dolph's remarks there were but two senators seated on his own side of the chamber and about a dozen on the other side, but there was little of [illegible] on part of more than two or three senators of any interest in the matter. Mr. Vest said all the personal interest he had in the case grew out of the fact that in the state of Missouri there were many widows and orphans whose entire estate consisted of their rights under the La Abra award. They had been guilty of no perjury or subornation of perjury. Sixteen years had elapsed since the trial. Five years had been given to Mexico to bring in all its evidence and it was not fair, just or right (when honor was invoked) to overturn the rights of the American citizens.

Mr. George. Have you any doubts of the fraudulent character of the claims.

Mr. Vest Certainly. Most unquestionably, or I would not be here arguing as I am. I am not talking about the Weil case (which I have not examined), but about the La Abra case. I say that Mexico has no place in court after deliberately suppressing testimony, Mr. Sennacona, its agent, having, when called upon as to certain evidence, said "No, I do not propose to put it in because they would disapprove it if I did."

Mr. Vest was still speaking to an audience of less than a dozen senators, when he yielded to a motion to proceed to executive business, and soon after the senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE

When the house met at noon Mr Reilly of Pennsylvania asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to what amount of money had been appropriated and is available under the act of April, 24, 1890, relating to the World's Exposition at Chicago and what amount of money so appropriated has been expended, with an itemized statement, showing to whom it has been paid and for what purposes. Adopted.

The following bills were introduced and referred.

By Mr. Joseph of New Mexico—Appropriating $200,000 for enlarging the military post at Santa Fe, N. M.

By Mr. Snow of Illinois Granting lands to honorably discharged soldiers of the war of the rebellion.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the bill relating to public printing and binding and for the distribution of public documents. The reading of the bill (which is a very voluminous one) consumed nearly two hours. But little attention was accorded to it, the first reading of a bill usually is a pro-forma matter, and the members as a rule occupied the time in reading the papers, attending to their correspondence or chatting pleasantly, in which party lines were disregarded.

Mr Mills of Texas entered the hall during the (practically) recess and was warmly greeted by his colleagues. Speaker pro tem McMillin (having called Mr Oates of Alabama to the chair) went upon the floor and had quite a long conference with Mr Mills, who is looking much better than before he went upon his southern trip. Mr. Richards of Tennessee made a brief explanation of the provisions of the bill, dwelling especially on the feature relating to the distribution of public documents.

Mr Turpin of Alabama introduced a bill permitting national banks to lend money on real estate. Referred.

Adjourned.

A Santa Fe Wreck.

Newton, Kan., Jan 18.—The [illegible] train on the Santa Fe was wrecked [illegible] at 11:30 this morning. A switch [illegible] as the engine passed, allowing the [illegible] to [illegible] No one is to blame for the accident. W. F. J[illegible] [illegible]

M. I. DeCOURSEY, Real Estate Agent!

AGENT FOR SALE OF LOTS IN

Parrish's Addition, West End Addition, D. Russ Wood Addition, Beacon Hill Addition, Walnut Addition, Orrin's Addition, Roswell Addition, Loomis' Addition, Broadmoor, Nob Hill, Calvert Heights, Colorado City, Manitou, La Vergne, North End Addition, Edwards Addition.

A lovely Country Estate near town.
The best Corner Lots in the City.
The best Business Lots in the City.

I have some great BARGAINS, both large and small.
I have houses for rent and for sale. I have money to loan.
I can effect Insurance in the best companies at the best rates.

Office 12½ South Tejon Street, Colorado Springs Colo.

GRAND CLEARING SALE!

Great Bargains. Goods at Cost.

Commencing January 1st, 1892, we will sell all CHAMBER Suites that cost $25 and upwards at ACTUAL COST. Also a very large variety of other goods will be sold at absolute cost.

This Sale is for CASH, and will be continued until all are closed up.

To aid this special sale a reduction will be made in the price of all other articles.

If you desire to save a dollar, or several of them, here is the opportunity and NOW IS THE TIME. Respectfully,

FAIRLEY BROTHERS.

C. E. [illegible] & Co.
30 Pike's Peak Avenue.
NEW HATS Just Received.

I. F. Dwinell & Co
Insurance and Real Estate.
MONEY TO LOAN.
Notary Public.
[illegible]
ROOM 11, [illegible] BANK BUILDING, Colorado Springs, Colo.

VISIT AIKEN'S MUSEUM For Christmas Goods. Prices Very Low.

IVYWILD!

With its natural advantages is fast coming to the front as a [illegible] place. Everybody is pleased with it. Secure a lot soon or you will regret it. The sales have been large between $5,000 and $6,000 on an average per month. A number of fine houses are being erected and more are contemplated. The lots are large, from 100 to 112 feet front by 175 to 500 feet in depth. Easy terms and low rate of interest.

We have a house of 7 rooms, good cellar, on North El Paso street for only $1,500.
New 3 room house in La Vergne for $1,200; will trade for good work horses.
Corner lot on Costilla street, inside of [illegible], small house $1,200.
A fine garden tract for sale at a bargain.
House of 5 rooms lot 50x150, West Colorado Springs for $1,000; good location, $300 cash; balance monthly payments.

A. HEMENWAY, 103 E. Huerfano St.

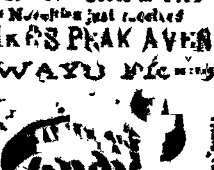
E. F. WELLES & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FINE CARRIAGES!
AND
Horse Goods of Every Description.
English and American Saddles and Bridles, Turf Goods, Whips, Crops, Bits, Spurs, Horse Boots, Robes, Blankets, Brushes, Curry Combs, Soaps, Oils, Leather and Saddlery Hardware.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Hand-made Harness from Pure Oak-tanned Leather.
All kinds of Strap Work. Everything in [illegible]
We Invite Your Inspection.
[illegible] WHITNEY & CO.,
113 and 115 North Tejon St., Colo. Springs.

TABLE BOARD

You'll find at The Alta Vista a pleasant dining room, efficient service and a menu that is not excelled in this city. The markets are carefully watched, and only the best of all that's good is prepared under the direction of a competent chef and placed before the guests. If you wish to engage table board for a week or permanently The Alta Vista can accommodate you.

EDWARD W. KENT,
Colorado Springs, Proprietor.

A. F. BROEGE,
Merchant Tailor.
New Line Fall Goods in French and German Novelties just received.
21 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.
ALWAYS [illegible]



[illegible]

W. H. LLOYD,
AGENT FOR THE
Western Smoke Preventor.
Have just put one of these celebrated Smoke Preventers in the Bank Building which is giving complete satisfaction. Over 400 now in use in Chicago.
23 SOUTH CASCADE AVE.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP, JAN. 1st, 1891.
By mutual agreement, the firm of Stark & Titus is this day dissolved. All persons having claims against said firm [illegible] the same for payment, and [illegible] please call and settle their accounts.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.
Mr. E. R. Stark and Mr. Wm. R. Stacy have this day formed a partnership [illegible] Mr. [illegible] having for the past three years been in the employ of Stark & Titus, is familiar with [illegible] the [illegible] of their patrons and [illegible] all who favor them with their [illegible] that they will use their utmost [illegible] merit the [illegible] A full line of fresh meats, game [illegible] fruits, and vegetables [illegible] that can be procured.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CANDIES AT GOUGH'S

[illegible]

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per year	$10 00	Six months	$5 00
Per Month	1 00	One month	1 00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per Year	$1 50	Six months	75
Per Month	25		

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the

JOB WORK

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to the best of any establishment east of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given. No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

H. A. RIDLEY
Manager of the GAZETTE.

We call especial attention to the interview published elsewhere with Mr Collbran in regard to the proposed roads to Cripple Creek It is pleasant to know that Mr Collbran who is a position to be well informed, has so good an opinion in regard to the future of the camp It is also satisfactory to learn that the Midland will divert trade to this city rather than away from it, and that the lay of the land is so distinctly in our favor In regard to the proposed road to the camp direct from this city to Fremont it may be that the people will prefer to see a direct route by way of Bear creek or Cheyenne creek instead of the roundabout way by Florissant or Hayden's Divide. The committee of the chamber of commerce having this matter in charge is composed of gentlemen who will be fully able to give a competent opinion on this matter and the public will have a great deal of confidence in their report. No doubt, however, the facts presented by Mr Collbran will have a considerable amount of influence on their decision

It will be the opinion of most people that Bishop Matz of Denver made a mistake in his open attack upon the American public school system We cannot believe that his position is approved by either his ecclesiastical superiors or by the most intelligent members of the Catholic church in this state The arguments in this controversy are so well established and the variance of opinion has so often been clearly expressed that there is little to be gained in repeating in the Colorado newspapers the attacks and defenses which are familiar to every newspaper reader Especially is it true that from such an attack as that of Bishop Matz little is to be gained but notoriety. There is not much to be feared from such assaults upon the American school system Experience has shown that they only serve to rally the people in support of the schools, and no doubt can be sure of his congregation upon this issue. If also the sermon of the bishop should awaken an earnest desire for improvement it would be of benefit, though not in the way intended. To call unsectarianism irreligion, and to claim that the public schools promote immorality, will not injure the cause of free education; but every defect and fault that does exist is a harm to the cause of truth and to the nation.

CHEAP MONEY.

It is a most valuable and at this time a most interesting little book which has recently been issued by The Century Company, entitled "Cheap Money." It is a reprint of a series of articles appearing in recent numbers of The Century, and gives a history in a brief and attractive form of the experiments which have been tried in this and other countries in the line of cheap money. After a discussion of the general principles of finance, the article gives an account of the experiments made in England in 1694, in Rhode Island in 1785, in France under the leadership of the famous John Law in 1718, in the Argentine Republic in the great speculation which came to an end in 1891, in Michigan in 1837, in Alabama in 1838, and in Mississippi in 1840. It seems to be a feature of every age to attempt experiments which have been proved to be failures time and time again. There is always the possibility to the untrained mind that that which has failed always before may to this happier epoch be a shining success. It is not complimentary to the vaunted intelligence of this nineteenth century that a casual review of the leading financial wrecks of the past four hundred years, wrecks so complete that the names of their originators are preserved as familiar words, should present as the causes for such ignominious failures the same principles now offered to us as the latest message of the financial prophets who out of their inner consciousness have evolved a plan to save the nation from the breakers which lie they say in the way laid down by the most approved charts. It seems inconceivable that while the ink with which history wrote the story of the collapse of the Argentine Republic was still undried and while the page of France's experience with law was still open to the world that the Farmers' Alliance should offer its propose l sub treasury plan and should find for it an endorsement for it from so many men sensible in other ways.

This little book ought to be read by all, especially by those whose votes are usually given as a result of a wish to improve their social position or their financial standing by a change in the laws. It shows clearly that the people who suffer the most under all these experiments are those who have little to begin with The result of an expansion of the currency in every instance is not to make money plenty for the poor people but to give more to those who already have a great deal, while in the collapse that is sure to follow, it is the poor people who are able to make the least preparation for the coming storm and who suffer the most from its effects.

The book is all the more valuable because it does not attempt to establish any preconceived theory of finance, but gives a record of the results obtained from certain experiments in certain ways It should be added however that it is so plain that he who runs may read.

Of the silver question the book has really no story, its facts bearing chiefly on the question of intrinsic money or the relation of land value However in the first article on the general principles of finance there are a number of things that do bear directly on the proposition to coin an indefinite number of cheap silver dollars. We cannot resist quoting the following sentences

"With individuals the only man who is benefitted by a change from a dear money to a cheaper one is he who owes money—that is, he who owes what is called the debtor class. He is rid at once of a portion of his debt, because he can pay it in money of less value than that in use at the time of the debt's contraction But to the average man, the wage earner of every variety the change means increased cost of living with no increase of income. He still receives the same number of dollars as wages, but each dollar buys less than it did before If he has debts, the depreciation of them is by no means in the same proportion as in his wages Suppose for example, he is receiving $1 000 a year and owes $1,000 A reduction of 10 per cent in the value of money means that his wages have been cut down one-tenth that is that he will lose $100 each year whereas his debt has only been reduced $100 for all time

LITERARY NOTES

In the opening of The Century's article on "The Jews in New York" to appear in the forthcoming February number social customs weddings schools etc will be treated and the illustrations will include several views of the new Temple Beth El the interior of the Progressive Club etc

A short story by the late Wolcott Balestier collaborator with Rudyard Kipling in The Naulahka, now appearing in The Century will be printed in the February number of that magazine It is a western railroad story entitled Reffy

The February Century will contain an article on Recent Discoveries Concerning the Gulf Stream and another on The Australian Registry of Land Titles the latter by Edward Atkinson

BURIED IN SLIDING SAND

Willing Neighbors Pull a Man Out of a Sand Pit After Four Hours Work

While a gang of men from Sandwich were at work for Chamberlain & Sons cranberry bog one of them James Dalton shoveling in a sand pit, was thrown and buried to his shoulders by a landslide on a face of sand some thirty feet high In spite of very exact and emphatic warnings the man was standing with his back to the bank and his barrow between him and the exit The falling sand buried the barrow, and the man's right leg was bound fast over the left handle. The other bog hands ran to the rescue but aside from uncovering the barrow and delivering the man's right leg could not move him an inch. The danger was that more sand might slide and bury its victim alive, for there were already cracks in the sand visible and one or two huge boulders which might come down any moment. The boulders had just been disclosed by the sand slide.

It was soon apparent that without more and wiser help, the man would certainly perish by exhaustion or be smothered. The neighbors were called Among the new comers was Daniel Lee, of the beach who afterward said he had once seen a man buried in a well and by common consent, as the only man who dared to have a plan whose an error might cost the trapped man his life and perhaps the lives of others, he was allowed to direct First of all he called for a long plank One was brought from the bog, and carefully placed some three or four feet above the man's head below, and between him and the sand edge, and across the sand bank

Then he ordered planks to be sawed some five feet long, and these to be placed upright inside the horizontal plank and facing in and toward the bank and a man to hold each plank steady and to stand to it if another slide came He then ordered short oak and pine limbs to be cut and put in the sand above the upright line of planks, to catch and stop the sand which momentarily was sifting down The whole structure was then braced at each end by joist and plank, and served as a rude sort of shield. Then, with the men holding the planks, the others tried to dig the man out. His left foot and lower trunk seemed held as in a vise A shovelful of sand taken out seemed instantly replaced by the sand sifting down from the hill Hands were then used instead of shovels and some stones under him removed But it was slow, hideous work for the strongest moved. And now came the crisis

The rifted earth bank above with the pine trees on it was moving—was sliding down A shout among the men to hold fast a second or two of the terrible drift of earth—a second shout—and the deadly mass stood still The plank barrier so far had saved. But the man in peril had now been some four hours in a situation the peril of which he knew, not expecting as he afterward told "the boys" but that he was to be carried home in a box, and though bearing up bravely was very much exhausted He must be released speedily or perish Of all traps sand under such conditions is the most relentless we ever set eyes upon Every attempt of strong men to pull the man out failed A new way was suggested by Mr David Ellis. A strong rope from one of the bog screens was brought. A stray woman's shawl left by some cranberry picker on the bog was found and used to muffle the sharpness of the rope against the man's flesh in hauling the rope was fastened tight under his shoulders and then, as God willed with strong men assisting and others holding at the plank barrier, and the sand hill settling down every moment the man was pulled out of his sand grave not a bone broken not a scratch! The place where the man lay four hours in deadly peril was the next day found covered with four feet of sand —Cape Cod Independent.

An Ancient Hot Bath.

Remains of ancient hot air baths or sweat houses still exist on the island of Rathlin on the northeast coast of County Antrim Ireland The Rev D B McIlcahy describes one he visited on the farm of William McCurdy in the townland of Knockans Mrs McCurdy said she had used it fifty years ago and that it had been used by the islanders from time immemorial A heap of ashes lay outside the doorway showing it had formerly been heated by a fire.

Mrs. McCurdy said further that previous to a bath a fire was kindled inside and when it was sufficiently heated the ashes were swept out The people came to be cured of rheumatism There was a hole at the top to let out the smoke and admit light A stool or a straw on the floor was used to sit on or stand upon in a stooping posture —Philadelphia Ledger

What One Man Saw.

Blake a distinguished English painter, who was liable to disordered sensations described a fairy funeral which he seemed to have witnessed He was walking in his garden one night, when he apparently heard a low and pleasant sound, and at length saw a procession of creatures of the size and color of grasshoppers bearing a body laid out on a rose leaf, which they buried with songs and then disappeared —Youth's Companion

THE SEA CABLE WAR.

CYRUS W. FIELD'S BATTLES FOR THE OCEAN WIRE.

Thirteen Years of His Prime Expended in the Enterprise—Half the World Scoffed and the Other Half Doubted Yet He Won

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HE, thanks of the American congress have been jealously reserved for great captains who on land or sea win battles that deserve the highest recognition the republic can bestow but when the Thirty ninth congress made its appropriation in the case of citizen Cyrus W Field for establishing telegraphic communication by means of the Atlantic cable traversing and connecting the Old World with the New the approval of the people at large was as hearty as the vote in both houses and as had been anticipated as passing the test Men and women who were children then can recall the cable celebration as the first great event in memory and gray haired folk have not forgotten the years of dazzling expectation and hopes blasted and deferred between the inception and the achievement of that wonderful undertaking

The first news dispatch by the successful cable told of the end of the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 and between the lines might be read the announcement that the warfare of the cable was also ended After thirteen years of struggle the Atlantic telegraph was a fact. What triumphs of science or miracles of art In the history of civilization have called forth greater display of human energy endurance and courage than this same battle of the cable? Admitting the correctness of the conclusions of the able deep sea explorer Lieut. Maury that there was a plateau stretching between Newfoundland and Ireland especially adapted to the purpose of holding and protecting submarine cables, there arose at that date the questions whether a wire could be constructed long enough to span 1 600 miles, and if so, a ship large enough to carry it and lay it and would even the tremendous sea prove calm enough and smooth enough to admit of the laying of a cable a mile and a half to two miles down in the deep, and above all would men sensible enough to control so much gold as would be required for the scheme be inspired with faith to put their hands into their bank vaults and foot the bills? And if the cable could be laid would the electric current work?

Field had accumulated a competence for those simple days and was enjoying it, when the idea of a cable came to him in 1854. He then enlisted Peter Cooper Moses Taylor Marshall O Roberts and Chandler White in the enterprise secured the charter of the New York Newfoundland and London Telegraph company, and with a capital of $1,100 000 went to work A telegraph line and a road were built through 400 miles of Newfoundland wilderness, over mountain and gorge, through swamps and across rivers, around deep inlets and over rocky headlands, a task that alone demanded genius that could handle an army Then came the laying of a cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the loss of a cable in a gale at the first attempt, the completion of a line and road 140 miles long across Cape Breton Island, a year's delay in making and laying a second cable through the gulf the whole at a cost of a round million of dollars, all out of the coffers of half a dozen men

Mr Field then went to England to ask financial aid his estimates calling for $500,000 To the inquiry, "But suppose you don't succeed suppose you make the attempt and fail—your cable is lost in the sea—then what will you do?" Mr Field quickly replied, Charge it to profit and loss, and go to work to lay another"

To show that he meant business Mr Field paid down $88,000 for eighty-eight shares of the stock subscribed in his own name The English government granted aid in the use of ships, and £14,000 annual subsidy for a term of years, and Mr Field returned to ask similar grants from his home government. After the American eagle had aired his feathers in lengthy debate the bill passed and the lightning "promoter" went to England again It was then 1857

The United States loaned the steam war frigate Niagara, and England the warship Agamemnon to lay the cable and the work began on the Irish coast Aug 5, each vessel bearing coiled within her sides 1 800 miles of wire The Niagara began, and after paying out 335 miles of wire, half of it in water two miles deep, the cable parted The machinery for paying out was unmanageable, and the fleet returned to England to hear on all sides the cynical comment "I told you so." Not at all discouraged, Mr

CYRUS W. FIELD
(From an old portrait.)

Field went to work to prepare 600 miles more of cable for another trial He soon sailed for home and was met at the dock with the news that his private fortune had been nearly swamped in the financial panic of that year By personal solicitation of Mr Field both governments again loaned ships, and in June 1858, the Niagara and Agamemnon with a fleet of consorts rendezvoused in mid ocean to begin paying out from the center Although it was mid summer the Agamemnon was nearly wrecked in a gale

Before starting again to lay the writhing monster it was agreed that in case it parted when less than 100 miles were out the ships would turn also it sides and begin again over 100 they would abandon the attempt and return to England At five miles it parted and was spliced At 200 when all was running smoothly she broke and back to England the expedition went The chairman of the board of directors of the Atlantic Telegraph company which was the organization the scheme said kindly "Sell the cable" and remained away from the meeting The vice chairman resigned but Mr Field prevailed on the faithful ones to make one more attempt for the ships were at hand the cable ready and there was a chance Only a chance but success rode in on that chance and on Aug. 5 1858, the cable was completed On the 16th messages passed between Queen Victoria and President Buchanan and on Sept. 1 the very day of the celebration of the event in the city of New York came the startling announcement that the Atlantic cable was dead The current positively refused to work

Then came a reaction in the public mind Extravagant praise gave way to denunciation and ridicule Was the cable a gigantic humbug, a fraud, or another Law bubble? Men of moderate critics asked if the telegraph plate in was not for all a myth and if the self merged cable probably knowing no two ends of it on the jagged peaks of submarine mountains? The motives of Mr Field and his associates were severely criticised and enemies asserted that the alleged dispatches by cable were forgeries

Yet Mr Field lost every energy to save a remnant of the scheme In 1861 the United States was involved in an expensive war and although feeling the need of a cable had a load of war debt to prospect that put an end to dreams. An incident of the war, however, helped to renew interest in a cable on both sides of the ocean, for when England was about to declare hostilities with this country on account of the Trent affair it was freely avowed that a telegraph across the Atlantic would have warded off the crisis by transmitting a word of explanation in "nick o' time"

After five years of agitation, or in 1864, £600 000 new capital was subscribed a new cable and new machinery were ordered and the mammoth steamship Great Eastern was bought and placed at the service of the company to lay the cable In July, 1865 all was ready for another start and paying out began on the Irish coast After two breaks in the current which were corrected by picking up many miles of wire and splicing in new sections, the Great Eastern completed two thirds of her journey and suddenly the cable broke and slipped off into the sea

Mr Field stood watching the straining cable the moment of the calamity and when it was over walked into the saloon where the gentlemen of the expedition were at lunch and for the first time in the history of the struggle his lips quivered and his cheeks were blanched Instantly the great ship put about and shortly stood south of the buoy paid out Grapnels were thrown and after raking the ocean bed two miles deep a whole afternoon and night the irons caught in some object unmistakably by its pressure at the bottom It was hoisted 700 fathoms, or one-third the depth when the machinery gave way and again all was over Nine days and nights

THE GREAT EASTERN
(Length 680 feet 1 width, 83½ feet.)

they toiled to recover it again and three times they caught it but no rope could be found strong enough to hold the monster on board.

When the results of all the experiments were summed up it was decided to go ahead just once more a new company was formed with 1,000 000 capital Field putting in 10 000 of his wealth, funds

On Friday July 17 1866, the Great Eastern again set sail and all went well. Dispatches reporting the progress of the war then going on in Germany were received daily through the paying out portion and the coil on shipboard and posted up on deck along side the record of the Great Eastern's marvelous toil and on the 27th the American end of the cable landed in the harbor of Heart's Content. Just as the surplus coil was cut for a final anchorage of the home end, a message came through from London congratulating the cable fleet upon the completion of their work Separated from those cordial sentences by only a dash was the eight word announcement Treaty of peace signed between Prussia and Austria."

GEORGE L. KITCHER.

A SONG OF THE CABLE.

Come, listen all unto my song
It is no ditty I trile
It is all about the mighty cord
They call the Atlantic cable

Bold Cyrus Field he said, says he,
"I have a pretty notion
That I can run a telegraph
Across the Atlantic ocean"

Then all the people laughed and said
They'd like to see him do it
He might get half seas over, but
He never could get through it.

To carry out his foolish plan
He never would be able
He might as well go hang himself
With his Atlantic cable

But Cyrus was a valiant man,
A fellow of decision,
And heeded not their mocking words,
Their laughter and derision.

Twice did his bravest efforts fail
And yet his mind was stable,
He wasn't the man to break his heart
Because he broke his cable

"Once more, my gallant boys" he cried,
"Three times—you know the fable"
"I'll make it thirty" muttered he,
"But what I'll lay this cable"!

—John G. Saxe.

MR. FIELD'S DESCRIPTION OF A THRILLING SCENE IN MIDOCEAN

But our work was not over After landing the cable safely at Newfoundland we had another task to return to midocean and recover that lost in the expedition of last year (1865) This achievement has perhaps excited more curiosity than the other Many even now do not understand it, and every day I am asked, "How was it done?" Well it does seem rather difficult to fish for a jewel at the bottom of the ocean 2½ miles deep But it is not so very difficult when you know how

Once, on the 14th of August we got the cable up and had it in full sight for five minutes a long slimy monster fresh from the ooze of the ocean bed—but our men began to cheer so wildly that it seemed to be frightened and suddenly broke away and went down into the sea This accident kept us at work two weeks longer but finally, on the last night of August we caught it We had cast the grapnel thirty times.

It was a little before midnight on Friday that we hooked the cable and it was a little after midnight Sunday morning when we got it on board * * * All who were allowed to approach crowded forward to see it, yet not a word was spoken only the voices of the officers in command were heard giving orders All felt as if life and death hung on the issue It was only when it was brought over the bow and on to the deck that men dared to breathe Even then they hardly believed their eyes Some ventured to feel of it to be sure it was there.

A Youthful Joke.

Grandpa, said the irreverent college boy at the close of the Thanksgiving dinner what's the difference between you and the turkey we've just had"

I don't know What" said the old gentleman innocently

It was a turkey stuffed with chestnuts and you are a chestnut stuffed with turkey" The college boy and his little brother were the only ones to laugh —Harper's Bazar.

[illegible] of Count Pulaski

A strange figure on the streets of Washington is that of Josephine Jarocki a Polish countess and a grand niece of Count Pulaski of Revolutionary fame She is described as a "human dried apple" poor to indigence and shabbily dressed and she is about fifty years old. For twenty five years she has been fighting for a fortune left by Count Pulaski —Washington Letter

Rachel's Theory

Miss Rachel was often told she was taking cold On the first warm days of summer she marched up and down the pavement in front of the house fanning herself vigorously When her mother appeared she exclaimed I'm taking hot, mamma I'm taking hot" Babyhood.

A Trip Answer

Little girl of seven being asked why she didn't start all at once the edge first and consequently got her fingers covered with jam answered reproachfully Meg don't you know duty first and pleasure afterward —London Truth.

An apparatus for purifying lubricating oils coming from machinery has been patented in Norway whereby the same oil can be used many times at a trifling expense

Celtic Cuteness.

Mrs. Mulligan—An where's yer stove Mrs. Murphy?

Mrs. Murphy—Och I sold ther stove ter buy coal wid—Smith & Gray's Monthly

Why He Can't Publish

Prince Bismarck has placed himself in an awkward position When in power he procured the passage of a law which forbids any Prussian minister or embassador to publish documents of any kind relating to public or official affairs without the express permission of the emperor He has just finished the first volume of his memoirs but the young kaiser refuses to sanction its printing, and the one time autocrat of Germany is getting a taste of his own medicine

KNIGHTS OF HONOR

A Brief Sketch of Supreme Assistant Dictator John Mulligan.

The Knights of Honor Reporter says Supreme Assistant Dictator John Mulligan was born in New York city Aug 29 1840.

JOHN MULLIGAN

He is the son of the late Rev John Mulligan who was for many years professor of mathematics and languages in St Peter's Episcopal college College Point L I and a divine of considerable note After finishing his education Bro Mulligan entered the service of Thomas Richardson & Co one of the largest business houses in New York He remained for twenty years and succeeded in becoming the confidential factor of the firm and controlling their branches in Philadelphia and Europe He was married June 7 1864 to Miss Ida H Sims of Battle England and is the father of five interesting children

Bro Mulligan first entered into fraternal organizations was in November 1870 when he helped to organize Crescent lodge No 1066 of New York city of which he is still a member He was elected and served for two years as grand dictator of New York after which he was elected grand reporter an office he occupies at the present time He first made his appearance in the supreme lodge at the session held at Providence in 1884 where he was appointed a member of the finance committee and in 1885 he was made chairman of the same committee which position he occupied till 1889 when he was elected supreme assistant dictator

He is not a time consumer in the supreme lodge rarely taking the floor except when a financial question is before the body on which subject he is considered an authority He has always advocated the prompt payment of benefits and in his subordinate lodge is an active worker having personally introduced fifty applicants in one year

In New York he is respected and honored by the 16 000 members of the knights of Honor for his prompt business like manner in which he conducts the affairs of the order and for his genial, warm hearted qualities.

A O U W

Gavels Made from Bro. Noble's Chair Notes.

Grand Master Laing of Michigan has secured part of the chair occupied by Deputy Supreme Master Noble who introduced the order into the state by instituting the first subordinate lodge and who also organized the grand lodge in 1887 Out of this material he has made three gavels, which are offered as prizes, viz A gavel each to the lodge (1) making the greatest percentage of gain between October 1891 and May 1892 (2) that confers workmanship degrees on largest number, and (3) that confers [illegible] degrees on any one night between [illegible] Mentioned

Citizens of Buffalo, in recognition of the honor done that city by selecting it for holding the grand lodge session in 1892, have offered prizes to be divided in five glasses among the lodges showing the largest gain from July 1 to Dec. 31 the percentage of gain to be fixed on grand recorder's report.

The order in New England has now reached a membership of 23,000 the net increase for the month of October being 2[illegible]

The proposition to build an A. O. U. W hall in Philadelphia is assuming shape

Illinois is in line again with a gain of 10[illegible]

Bro. William M Granger, of Oak Land lodge, No. 248, offers a prize of fifty dollars to be given to the member living in Allegheny county, Pa., who shall bring into the order the largest number of new members between Dec. 1, 1891, and July 1, 1892

Didn't Seem So.

"I looks like a tramp ma'am," he said, "but I ain't. I'm a sailor, ma'am I was wrecked and washed ashore."

"You ain't been washed since, I'll wager," said the unsympathetic woman —New York Epoch.

WHY DON'T YOU DO LIKEWISE?

MR. STANLEY WOOD, Editor "The Great Divide" 1318 Arapahoe street Denver Colo.

The Great Divide "yanks the whole bakery." I always look for it anxiously; read it carefully; pass it around, and then hurry it eastward to my friends. I could not do without it, nor do I see how any man can who loves the mountains, and the "Wild and Woolly West." I will certainly renew my subscription

Very truly yours,
EDWIN B. GROVER 1840 Curtis St.,
Oct. 17 1891 Denver, Colo.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL BONDS

Sealed proposals shall be received and opened at the Secretary's office of school district No. 11 (city of Colorado Springs) El Paso county, Colo on the 9 th day of January A D 1892 at 3 o clock p m for the sale of $10 000 school bonds bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum semi annually both principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States or its equivalent at the office of the treasurer of El Paso county Colo or the Chase National Bank in the city of New York

Bids shall provide for the delivery of the bonds as follows:

$10 000 on date of sale.
$10,000 on April 15th 1892
$10 000 on July 15th 1892
$10,000 on October 15th 1892

And board of directors reserve the right to reject all bids

JOHN N GREEN
School District No 11 Secretary

NOTICE OF EXECUTORS SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the county court in probate of Pueblo county Colo I will twenty days after the first day of the publication hereof receive offers for and sell at private sale, the following described real estate belonging to the estate of George M. Chilcott deceased and situate in El Paso county Colorado viz

The nw qr the nw qr of the sw qr and the w half of the se qr of sec 9 tp 11 range 66 w

Terms of sale cash or its equivalent

CORNELIUS J. HART
Executor of the estate of George M Chilcott, deceased

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[illegible] 9 rooms [illegible]
[illegible] Cascade Ave 9 rooms [illegible] barn
[illegible] N Cascade Ave 9 rooms [illegible] barn
125 N Weber 8 rooms and bath [illegible] partly furnished
[illegible] N Tejon 8 rooms and bath [illegible]
[illegible] N Cascade Ave 9 rooms and bath
[illegible] N Tejon 7 rooms and bath barn
[illegible] N Tejon 7 rooms and bath
[illegible] N Tejon 6 rooms and bath
[illegible] Cache la Poudre 4 rooms
[illegible] E St Vrain 8 rooms partly furnished

Unfurnished

N Cascade Ave 12 rooms and bath stable all conveniences
East Bijou street new brick house [illegible] rooms all conveniences
[illegible] N Nevada Avenue 11 rooms and bath hot water heat
[illegible] East Dale st 8 rooms and bath
[illegible] E Dale 8 rooms and bath
[illegible] N Tejon St 8 rooms bath stable
[illegible] N Tejon St 9 rooms and bath
[illegible] North Wahsatch 7 rooms bath [illegible]
[illegible] West Ave brick house 7 rooms and bath
[illegible] 4 rooms
[illegible] Uintah St 8 rooms stable
[illegible] N Nevada 4 rooms
1372 N Weber 6 rooms, stable
[illegible] East Platte 5 rooms
119 E Boulder 6 rooms
Willamette Ave 7 rooms
217 S Weber 7 rooms
113 E. St Vrain 4 rooms
Rear of 219 N Nevada 4 rooms
Uintah St 4 rooms
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[illegible] 17 N Tejon 2 rooms
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FOUGHT BLACK HAWK

PROPOSED REUNION OF SURVIVORS OF THE SAC AND FOX WAR.

But Few Are Left of the Little Army That Wrested Northern Illinois from the Savages Sixty Years Ago Distinguished Indian Fighters of That Time.

There are twenty odd survivors of the Black Hawk war. These ancient veterans have arranged to hold a celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the battle of Kellogg's Grove at Lena, Stephenson county, Ills., on the 25th of next June, and for many reasons the occasion promises to be one of more than ordinary interest.

The conquest of the Sacs and Foxes will always be memorable, not so much because of savage forays and swift reprisals as because of surrounding circumstances and of the subsequent eminence of several who participated in the campaign. The immediate result of Black Hawk's overthrow was the settlement of the Rock river valley. Towns sprang up where the lodges of pioneers had heretofore existed, and cities like Rockford and Dixon remain permanent monuments to the genius and daring of such hardy frontiersmen as Germanicus Kent and Thatcher Blake, who viewed the broad panorama of forest and field skirting the banks of the beautiful stream and viewing resolved to possess.

Sixty years! Not a long period, surely, in the history of a race, a nation or the great struggle for an idea, yet it means much to the individual man. It is ample space in which to make a name, to challenge fortune, to grasp and relinquish leadership and to review from the heights of serene old age the turbulence and triumphs of a vigorous prime.

Sixty years ago Black Hawk was a powerful and dreaded chief, who had appealed his courage and skill through many years. Born near the mouth of Rock river, in 1768, he became a tribal king when twenty years of age. The fair and fertile valley supplied all the simple demands of its followers. They drew fish from the streams that flowed by their island farms, game was plentiful, and the seasons succeeded each other in harmony disturbed only by collisions with other tribes.

The white men appeared. First a few, then many. They wanted land and they sought from the Sacs and Foxes a large area of what is now northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin. There was a "flaw in the title" and Black Hawk contested. He declined to go to a reservation west of the Mississippi. Afterward he went. They returned and trouble followed, brought about the plain, and the Rock no longer flows with stately calm. Her waters are chained to do the service of man, and turnable over dams, shoot through mills and bear the burden of vessels.

As for the Sacs and Foxes, they are so dreaded and powerful, they are now little more than a name. The few descendants of mixed blood and uncertain origin. The nation ceased to be a nation when Black Hawk met defeat and suffered capture.

And, by the way, what a fate was his! He was dragged about and exhibited in eastern cities like a chained eagle, but he displayed to the scrutiny of a stolid, the curiousness of a philosopher and the curiosity of a child. The achievements of the pale face astounded him, and like many a public man of the present day he got the credit, quite with the newspapers, which he termed "the village criers." Here is a correction, for which the old warrior secured a place in print:

"I hear contradict the story of some village criers, who, I have been told, accuse me of having murdered women and children among the whites. This assertion is false! I never did, nor have I any knowledge that any of my nation ever killed a white woman or child. I make this statement of truth to satisfy the white people among whom I have been traveling (and by whom I have been treated with great kindness), that, when they shook me by the hand so cordially, they did not shake the hand that had ever been raised against any but warriors.

"The white man has proved himself more powerful than I in war. I have accepted my present situation. The Great Spirit has ruled that it should be so, and for wise ends, to be unfolded in time, but now known only to him. We are all, red or white, his children, and cannot see with his eyes. I feel that I have now but little time to remain on the earth. In a few more moons I shall be gathered to my fathers, but I trust that some day the more thoughtful of the white men may learn that the Indian, like the white man, was neither entirely bad nor entirely good."

MONUMENT TO THE SLAIN.

CYR'S LICHTENBERGER.

They shut the chief up in Fortress Monroe for awhile, and then allowed him to return to his tribe. He died at a village on the Des Moines river Oct. 3, 1838, and was buried in Davis county. A doctor stole the corpse and took it to Quincy, Ills., where the bones were cleaned and varnished ready for wiring. The governor of Iowa secured the return of the skeleton, and Black Hawk's widow made him a present of it. A physician became the next owner, and finally the battered remnants of the great chief were again consigned to earth, this time in the potter's field of the Aspen (Ia.) cemetery.

In connection with Black Hawk's statement, given above, the following extract from the Galenian of early date in 1857 has considerable interest:

"To the citizens of the mining district embracing the county of Jo Daviess, in the state of Illinois and the western part of the territory of Michigan on the upper Mississippi—Inhabiting as we do a country isolated from our brethren both of the state and of the Union to which we belong, surrounded by a savage and hostile enemy, who has taught both the tomahawk and scalping knife alike on the defenseless inhabitants and the soldier going forth to battle, already have we witnessed the fall of a Durley, a St. Venia, a Hafle, a Fowler and a Hawley on this side of Rock river, while the scalping knife is still reeking in the blood of our fellow citizens between Rock river and Peoria, and two sisters (Sylvia and Rachel Hall) are groaning in captivity among a savage enemy. * * * We are prevented by Indian hostility from cultivating our farms and gardens, receiving but little succor from the state or from the general government, receiving but scanty supplies by way of the Mississippi, which must every day become more precarious.

Sylvia and Rachel Hall are spoken of as "groaning in captivity." Black Hawk asserted that he and his people never raised hand "against any but warriors," and, so far as the Hall girls are concerned, he told the truth. They regained their liberty and returned to their friends absolutely unharmed, and one of them, Rachel, now a resident of Texas, hopes to be present at next June's reunion.

All in all Black Hawk might be regarded as a magnificent but necessary sacrifice to the relentless juggernaut of the white man's progress. FRED C. DAYTON.

CAPTAIN D. S. HARRIS.

As claimed, by the unwise precipitancy of the settlers. The west was in an uproar. Governor John Reynolds, of Illinois, called for state volunteers and the national government turned out the regulars. General Winfield Scott conducted one branch of the campaign, and Colonel Zachary Taylor another. Lieutenant Jefferson Davis was actively engaged, and Lieutenant Robert Anderson, acting as assistant inspector general, mustered into the service a lot of "Clary Grove boys" from Sangamon county, including Abraham Lincoln and John T. Stuart. Among others who participated in the brief struggle were Sidney Breese, A. C. Dodge, G. W. Jones and Sidney Breese.

It is indeed was a collection of talent in embryonic. Two future presidents of the United States, the leader of the southern confederacy and the defender of Fort Sumter. Stuart was to be known as the "long haired congressman," and Henry Dodge of Wisconsin's governor and senator. A. C. Dodge and Jones also became senators and were ambassadors of the United States at various foreign courts. Breese found distinction as a lawyer and was elevated to the bench of the supreme court of Illinois.

Associated with these people were the gallant and honored few who hope to participate in the reunion at Lena next June. Captain D. S. Harris, of Galena, commanded a company at the battle of Kellogg's Grove. Cyrus Lichtenberger, of Rock River, Ills., fought under Colonel Zachary M. Strode, and W. G. Neritt, of Alton, Ills., was in the mounted volunteers. They, as well as several others of the survivors, were mere lads when they enlisted to fight what was called the extravagant and unfounded fears of the hour the "British, bought and savage invaders."

Now they are approaching or have passed the fifth milestone in the march of time, and probably none of them regrets old age. The sixty years between the fight at Kellogg's Grove and the reunion at Lena are well worth living. Think of the events occurring between the year 1832 and 1892—the nullification crisis, the commercial panic and the payment of the national debt in 1837, the Texan war, the war with Mexico, the exploits of Fremont the Pathfinder, the

W. G. NERITT.

story of gold, the oratorical battle of Webster and Calhoun. After those were thrown at Harper's Ferry, the civil war, the assassination of Lincoln, the purchase of Alaska, the great Chicago fire, the death of Garfield and the subjugation of Black Hawk's ancient foes, the Sioux.

Of these old men fought as lads more than 500 cities, towns and villages now stand where once stood the wigwams of the Indians and the soldier going forth to battle, already have we witnessed the fall of a Durley, a St. Venia, a Hafle, a Fowler and a Hawley on this side of Rock river, while the scalping knife is still reeking in the blood of our fellow citizens between Rock river and Peoria, and two sisters (Sylvia and Rachel Hall) are groaning in captivity among a savage enemy. * * * We are prevented by Indian hostility from cultivating our farms and gardens, receiving but little succor from the state or from the general government, receiving but scanty supplies by way of the Mississippi, which must every day become more precarious.

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All in all Black Hawk might be regarded as a magnificent but necessary sacrifice to the relentless juggernaut of the white man's progress. FRED C. DAYTON.

Work and Long Life.

Thoughtful medical men are now contending that it is not advisable for a person to drop all work with advancing years, as both mind and body are like pieces of machinery, which wear out more rapidly from the rust of disuse than from ordinary work. The fact, which seems to make a good argument, is pointed out that those of the public men who have retained their harness have retained their mental faculties unimpaired to the end. The theory is perhaps a novel one, but it would appear to demand consideration.

True Gentlewomen.

When a working girl allows the faithful performance of her work to fall behind her devotion to dress she has used the first coupon on her ticket to destruction. The hand of Providence may interpose before the brakeman calls the last station, but nothing short of such intervention can save her. If you must come to this big city to earn your living seek first the companionship of Christian people. By Christian people I do not mean church members necessarily, but all such as have lofty standards and strive to live up to them. Earnest, clean hearted, pure lived people are the best Christian people and make the best comrades. Never be ashamed to stand for your principles.

If you have been brought up to say your prayers before retiring do not be turned from the practice by the laughter of fools. Be as brave as the little hero in "Tom Brown's Schooldays," who dared to stand by his colors in the face of a swarm of tormenting boys. Be courteous always; a gentlewoman can always be detected under shabby clothes, and a lady through the dress of ever so gloomy poverty by the well bred affability of their manners. The shop girl who cultivates a haughty and indifferent style of deportment would never be a lady of the right stamp although you hung every hair of her head with diamonds. Chicago Herald.

Unique.

"I have a unique thing in the book line," said the poet.

"So I have heard," returned the cynic. "The complete first edition of your own book, is it not?"—Brooklyn Life.

Sound Advice.

Mr. Noor—What ought we to do, doctor, as a community in order to cope with the grip?

Dr. Blunt—Don't meet it, my dear sir; avoid it.—Chicago Tribune.

Highest of all in Leavening Power. Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE ANTLERS.

B. F. Johnston, Chicago; F. P. Stevenson, Jas. C. Glascott, W. D. Troutman, John Ayer and wife, E. J. Frankel, Jas. W. Hamilton, Henry B. French, New York; S. Nowell, St. Louis; W. V. Newlin, wife and daughter, Fort Worth; Anthony Stone, Denver; W. H. Halsey, England; H. H. Eddy, Axtell; B. Clark Wright, Aspen; J. C. Davis, Rawlins, Wyo.; Geo. W. Simms, St. Louis; Warren C. Bogue, Denver; J. W. Johnston, Pueblo; W. H. Turner, Chicago; C. H. Norris, Denver; R. R. Bogland, Denver; A. C. McChesney, Trinidad.

THE ALAMO.

Geo. N. Thomas, Goshen, Ind.; W. H. Judd, Cincinnati; Wm. Baldwin, Omaha; F. H. Murray, H. H. Hess, Denver; W. Baker, Chicago; A. Wehrle, Denver; F. A. Leonard, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. H. Griffith and wife, Pueblo; A. J. James, St. Louis; Mrs. R. A. Spurney, Chicago; Jas. McAdam, D. L. Macaffree, Denver.

CREEDE CAMP.

The Denver and Rio Grande are now running through sleepers to Creede, leaving Denver 4.00 p. m. arrive at Creede 12.50 next day.

Attention is called to a change in the Santa Fe time table taking effect to-day. In winter two additional trains are put on between Colorado Springs and Denver.

BEAUTIFUL OKLAHOMA.

The exciting incidents of the two great invasions of Oklahoma territory by home seekers April 22, 1889 and September 22nd, 1891, have given that section deserved prominence as a place in which to cheaply obtain one of Uncle Sam's farms. The lands recently opened are located in the Old Iowa, Sac and Fox and Pottawattomie reservations lying directly east of Guthrie and Oklahoma City, on the A. T. & S. F. R. R. They now constitute counties "A" and "B" with Chandler and Tecumseh as respective county seats, both large and rapidly growing towns. Claims can be bought at reasonable figures. For the raising of corn, cotton, wheat and fruit, Oklahoma is unexcelled.

Write to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kan., or J. P. Hall, Colorado Passenger Agent, Denver, Colorado, for a specially prepared folder giving full information relative to "Beautiful Oklahoma."

TO DENVER.

Rock Island fast trains to Denver: leave Colorado Springs at 9.30 a. m. and 4.45 p. m., arriving in Denver 12 noon and 7 p. m. Returning leave Denver 8.45 a.m. and 3.45 p.m. arriving Colorado Springs 11.15 a. m. and 6.15 p. m. $4.50 for the round trip.

A NEW SLEEPER, EAST-BOUND.

DENVER TO ST. LOUIS, DAILY.

Travelers will be glad to learn that a through Pullman Buffet Sleeper leaves Denver each evening at 5.00 on the "Great Rock Island Route" via Kansas City and the "Wabash" to St. Louis.

Remember, you leave Denver at a seasonable hour, and arrive at St. Louis second morning at a good business hour, a fact appreciated by travelers. JOHN SEBASTIAN,

General Ticket and Passenger Ag't, Chicago.

Quickest time to Denver via Great Rock Island.

20 rides between Colorado Springs and Manitou for $2.

THE MINER'S FAVORITE.

Free Chair cars and Pullman Buffet Sleeping coaches, via the great Missouri Pacific Railway Company's Colorado short line. Quickest and shortest route to the East, North or South. Be sure your ticket is over the justly popular route.

THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND'S NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

To the traveling public of Colorado Springs and vicinity, we wish to extend our thanks for the liberal patronage accorded this popular route for the old year and to assure you that the unequalled service heretofore maintained between Colorado Springs and the East, will be continued in every respect with any additions that can possibly be made. Our Solid Vestibuled Limited trains between Colorado Springs and Chicago via Omaha, St. Joe or Kansas City are unsurpassed for speed, safety and comfort.

These trains are made up of the latest design Pullman Palace sleepers, elegant reclining chair cars free of extra charge and superb day coaches, smoking cars, etc.

All meals served en route in our own magnificent dining cars.

We will cheerfully make all your arrangements as to sleeping car reservations, etc., through to your destination. For full particulars, lowest rates, through tickets, maps, etc., call on or address W. W. Wood, Ticket and Passenger Ag't, 12 Pike's Peak Ave. Telephone 97.

Trains now leaving at 3.25 p. m. on the Santa Fe, going east, now carries through Parlor Chair cars between Pueblo and Chicago, also a Chair Car between Denver and Canon City.

RIO GRANDE.

Trains to Denver 8.00 a. m., 10.42 a. m., 3.22 p. m., 6.10 p. m. and 4.00 a. m. To Pueblo 9.05 a. m., 4.30 p. m., 6.35 p. m., 9.45 p. m. and 10.40 p. m., connecting with all Eastern trains.

A COLORADO GEM.

Is the Burlington Train No. 2, which leaves Denver at 8.00 p. m. every day in the year, arriving at Chicago at 8.00 a. m. St. Louis 7.30 a. m. the morning. This is a solid vestibule train with all modern improvements known to the civilized world, is composed of Pullman Palace sleepers, chair cars, seats free, elegant day coaches and smoking cars. All chair cars have a porter in attendance whose duty it is to look after the comforts of our patrons, especially ladies traveling alone. No change of cars of any class on this train between Denver, Lincoln, Omaha, Chicago, St. Joe and St. Louis. Parties traveling via this route destined to points beyond its line can have their sleeping car berths secured through to their destination by apply to any ticket agent or G. W. Vallery, No. 1440 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

FINE PLAYING CARDS.

Send ten (10) cents in stamps or coin to John Sebastian, General Ticket and Passenger Ag't Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, Chicago, Ills., for the latest, smoothest, slickest playing cards you ever saw. Just the thing for High Five parties. For a 50c. postal note will send you five packs.

The only Buffet Sleeping Car Line Denver to St. Louis. Does what? Runs Free reclining chair cars and Pullman buffet sleeping cars Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo through to Kansas City and St. Louis. What line? The Missouri Pacific. C. A. Tripp, C. T. A. and Western Pass. Agt., 1044 Larimer street, Denver, Colo.

Denver and Rio Grande R. R. five daily trains: Round trip to Denver ..... $4.50. Round trip to Pueblo ..... $2.50. Through tickets to all points at the lowest rates. No. 10 North Tejon street, New Bank building.

TRAINS FOR DENVER

Via the Santa Fe, leave Colorado Springs at 1:05 a. m., 2:45 a. m., 8:55 a. m., 1:50 p. m. and 3:20 p. m.

RETURNING

Leave Denver at 7:20 a. m., 10:20 a. m., 2:00 p. m., 7:15 p. m. and 11:20 p. m.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS.

Leave Chicago via the Santa Fe Route every Thursday, arriving at 7:20 and Kansas City every Friday morning at 11:55 and arrive at La Junta every Saturday morning at 8:25. Parties from Colorado Springs desiring to join these can leave at 7:35 p. m. each Friday, remaining at La Junta over night or leave here at 2:00 a. m., Saturday, making connection at La Junta the same morning. These excursions are personally conducted by salaried agents who conduct the excursions to destination to give personal attention to the comfort of passengers, especially aged persons, ladies and children without escort. Leaving Colorado Springs at 2:00 a. m., Saturday, the passenger will arrive at Los Angeles at 2:45 p. m. the following Monday and at San Diego, at 8:05 p. m.; at San Francisco the following Tuesday at 11:35 a. m. Inquire at city ticket office, Opera House block.

FINE PLAYING CARDS.

Send ten (10) cents in stamps or coin to John Sebastian, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, Chicago, Ills., for a pack of the latest, smoothest, slickest playing cards you ever saw. Just the thing for High Five parties. For a 50c express money order or postal note will send you five packs.

NEW SERVICE.

Through Sleeping Car service to St. Louis via the Great Rock Island Route. All meals served in our own magnificent dining cars. Unexcelled train service. For full particulars, lowest rates, maps, etc., call on or address W. W. Wood, Ticket and Passenger Agent, 12 Pike's Peak Ave.

CALIFORNIA

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE

Have two daily trains through to Salt Lake and San Francisco without change. Chair cars free. Latest improved Pullman sleepers. Broad gauge. Ticket office, 10 North Tejon street.

Commencing Sunday, November 13th, a Wabash Through Pullman Car service will be inaugurated in connection with the "Rock Island," from Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and other Colorado points to St. Louis. These Pullmans are of the newest and choicest design and will leave Denver daily on Rock Island No. 42 at 5.10 p. m., arriving at St. Louis at 7 o'clock on the second morning, at which point direct connections will be made in Union Depot with limited trains for all points east, south and southeast.

Remember, only one change of cars from Denver to New York, Boston or the Eastern cities. Sleeping berths can be secured by addressing C. M. HAMPSON, Commercial Agent, 1,27 17th St., Denver, Colo.

PARLOR CARS

Our citizens who have not tried those new parlor cars on the afternoon Santa Fe trains should do so. The cars are veritable parlors and the chairs as comfortable as the finest parlor chair, not to be compared with the ordinary chair cars; something entirely new. Trains carrying these leave for Pueblo at 3.15 p. m. and for Denver at 3.20 p.m.

THE LIMITED TRAIN SERVICE

East via the Great Rock Island Route is unexcelled by any for comfort, safety and speed. While traveling choose the Great Rock Island.

CHEAP RATES SOUTH.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company are offering greatly reduced rates for the round trip, to Southern Winter resorts. Ask your nearest railway ticket agent for round trip tickets into the "Sunny South," over the ever popular Missouri Pacific Railway, whose train service out of Colorado is the shortest and only direct through line into Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri, Alabama, Florida, Kansas and Mexico." C. A. TRIPP

General Western Agent, Denver, Colo.

10 PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY 10

Between Colorado Springs and Denver, on the Santa Fe. See time card in this paper. Through chair cars between Canon City and Denver, on trains 611 and 612 and these trains make connection at Pueblo with through chair cars between Pueblo and Chicago.

The only line running through sleepers to St. Louis, and serving meals in dining cars en route is the Rock Island.

BELLEVUE SANITARIUM.

Accommodations can be obtained in this institution. Terms from $8 a week upward, according to room.

Apply to the Matron, at the Sanitarium, East Huerfano street.

WANTED.

By A. N. PEALE & Co., female cooks, house girls, laundresses, waitresses and chamber girls at $20 to $25 per month. Male and female help for all kinds labor at good wages. Employment, Real Estate, Live Stock and Auction Co., 105 S. Tejon.

WANTED.

Female cooks, $25 to $30.
Dining room girls, $20.
Girls for general work, $20.
Girls for housework, $15 to $25.
Man and wife by 11 o'clock today for ranch; no children.

J. E. HARDIN, Employment Agent, 31 E. Bijou St.

WANTED.

WANTED—Purchaser for some fine properties on the installment plan. Call on A. H. Lenway, 103 E. Huerfano St.

WANTED—Situation in private family to do office cooking. Address L, Gazette.

WANTED—Situation by competent girl to do light housework; pleasant home more the object than wages. Address K, Gazette office.

WANTED—Good cook, willing to do washing and ironing; references required. Apply 116 North Tejon street.

WANTED—We want 100 live chickens at once. Comstock & Co., 106 N. Tejon.

WANTED—Dressmaking at 301 South Weber; nothing but first class work done.

WANTED—By experienced nurse with first-class medical references, a position to care for ladies or children. Call or address 429 N. Nevada Ave.

WANTED—A man with $1,000 to $2,000 to assist in opening up mines in Red Mountain, Ouray Co. Will give an interest. Maps and particulars at 13 S. Tejon St. M. Van Buren.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Hose to rent from $10.00 to $60.00 to all parts of city. A. Hertzway.

TO RENT—Suite of rooms, fine to accommodate a party. 128 North Weber.

TO RENT—Windmill Chicken Ranch, 2½ acres, 6 roomed furnished house, 50 foot brooder-house heated throughout, incubator house and all the appliances for the artificial raising of poultry. Apply to Henry LeB. Wills, Gazette Building.

TO RENT—Beautiful sunny room with or without board; electric light, steam heat and every private. 18 W. Kiowa, one block north of Antlers Hotel.

TO RENT—Cottages of three and four rooms, six blocks from business center; newly painted and papered; moderate rent to good tenants. 104 Pike's Peak avenue.

TO RENT—Houses of all kinds; furnished and unfurnished, by Williamson, 5½ S. Tejon St.

TO RENT—Office and sleeping rooms furnished, $12.50 to $18 a month. All conveniences, best service. Inquire at Room 33 Hardman Building.

TO RENT—Square and upright pianos and sewing machines. Aiken's Music store.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—We have some fine suburban residence lots in Irwin addition on the new road to Cheyenne. Very reasonable. Call on A. H. Lenway, 103 E. Huerfano St.

FOR SALE—Cheap or will trade for lots in West Colorado Springs, a 4 room house, barn and lot located on South Nevada avenue. Address H, this office.

FOR SALE—Fruit and garden tracts near Denver; reached by transit lines. Five acres or more, portion bearing fruit. No payment required for five years. Address A. C. Fisk, Denver.

LOST.

LOST—Will the person who picked up a pocketbook by mistake at Mrs. St. John's Millinery store last evening please return it? It contained over $11 in money and a postoffice key.

TO LOAN.

TO LOAN—$2,000 at 8 per cent. on improved real estate. E. F. Tiffin, 14 S. Tejon street.

CITY ORDINANCE.

AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE FEE FOR LICENSE OF EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES IN THIS CITY.

Be it Ordained by the City Council of the City of Colorado Springs:

Section 1. That any person or persons who may hereafter establish in this city an employment or intelligence agency, shall pay into the city treasury, for license therefor, the sum of twenty-five dollars annually. And if any such person or persons shall fail or refuse to comply in respect thereto, with each and every provision of an act of the General Assembly of the state of Colorado, entitled "An Act to Regulate Employment and Intelligence Agents and Repealing other Acts," approved April 6th, 1891, shall be punished as therein provided, and their said license shall forthwith be revoked.

Sec. 2. An ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to regulate and license the Business of Intelligence or Employment Offices," passed January 20th, 1891, is hereby repealed.

Passed January 18, 1892.

IRA G. SPRAGUE, Mayor.

Attest: A. H. CORNAN, City Clerk.

The best located Property in Colorado Springs, either for homes or for investment is

ITOB HILL

For prices and terms call on

A. A. McGOVNEY,

113 Kiowa Street,

Or any Agent in the City.

GODFREY KISSEL,

No. 104 Pike's Peak Ave.

FOR SALE.

50x193 lot on North Nevada avenue.

Beautiful corner lot, 100x150, facing south on Cascade avenue, very cheap.

Large ten room house on West Kiowa, Cascade avenue, steam furnace, cellar and all modern improvements.

Eleven room house on West Bijou street, open fire places, bath, etc.

50x150 lot with small cottage on North Nevada avenue.

Lot 50x150 on North Tejon street in Edward's Addition, cheap.

New cottage on East Cache la Poudre street.

Cottage of eight rooms, hard wood finish, furnace, and all modern improvements, stable, etc., on North Tejon street, near college reservation.

House of ten rooms, on East Huerfano street.

Furnished house on North Weber street; very cheap.

Long list of Properties, improved and unimproved, which I should be pleased to show to purchasers.

MONEY TO LOAN.

LINUS E. SHERMAN,

United States Land and Pension Attorney,

Will practice before any Land Office and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

Insurance, Loans and Real Estate.

If you have property to sell or rent, if you want to buy improved or unimproved city in any part of the city, if you want to exchange any kind of property here or elsewhere, or other property, if you want a loan on most desirable terms, be sure to see me at the

COLORADO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

103 Pike's Peak Avenue.

LINUS E. SHERMAN.

Union Ice and Coal Co.

105 W. Vermijo Ave.

Are cutting ICE 12 inches thick and will put same on cars at 50 cents per ton, and will fill houses in city at 75 cents per ton.

Telephone No. 31.

CRIPPLE CREEK!

Fast Freight line from Florissant to Fremont, and all points in the Cripple Creek Mining District. Freight consigned to my care at Florissant will receive prompt attention.

H. F. MILLER,

Florissant, Colo.

CRIPPLE CREEK FREIGHT LINE.

COAL!

I am now prepared to deliver in large or small quantities the following Coals.

Elk Mountain Anthracite, all sizes.
Pinon Lump and Nut.
Canon Lump and Nut.
Rouse Lump, Nut and Slack.
Franceville Lump, Run of Mine and Mine Nut.

WM. LENNOX,

Telephone 89. 131 W. Vermijo.

GOSHEN BROS.,

Manufacturers of

Pressed and Common Brick

Contractors in brick work, plastering and cementing. All kinds of building supplies on hand. Jobbing promptly done.

OFFICE 1?? NORTH TEJON ST.

Rio Grande Southern RAILROAD

The New All Rail Line to

Telluride, Placerville, Ft. Lewis, Manco and Rico.

NOW COMPLETED AND OPEN FOR BUSINESS

From Ridgeway,

On the line of the Denver & Rio Grande R. R.

To Telluride.

And will be pushed to final completion to Durango and Rico by midsummer, opening up the most magnificent scenery in the Rocky Mountains, heretofore inaccessible, running through the

Famous Montezuma and Shenandoah Valleys,

The Great Agricultural Region of the

DOLORES RIVER.

This new line will bring the Tourist within easy ride of the wonderful

Homes of the Cliff Dwellers

Immediate connections are made at Ridgway with trains of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad to and from Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs for Placerville and Telluride.

Stage Connections from Telluride to Rico

As fast as track is completed, trains running will be put on between these points.

OTTO MEARS,

General Manager.

WANTED—The address of all soldiers and sailors who SUBMITTED A FINAL PROOF in their HOMESTEAD, dec. 3, 1891, and who HAVE NOT RECEIVED their CERTIFICATES. W. KURTZ, P. O. Box 1?, Washington, D. C.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

El Paso County Bank,

CAPITAL PAID IN - $100,000
SURPLUS - - - 20,000

Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier.
J. H. BARLOW, Assistant Cashier.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRM:
W. S. JACKSON. C. H. WHITE. J. H. BARLOW

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 19, 1891.

NORTH OR EAST.

No. 6	California, Colorado and New Mexico Express	4.55 am
No. 4	Atlantic Coast Limited	4.10 am
No. 8	Pueblo and Denver Accommodation	8.30 am
No. 12	St. Louis and Kansas City Express	10.42 am
No. 2	California and Eastern Express	3.22 pm

SOUTH OR WEST.

No. 1	California Fast Mail	9.45 am
No. 11	Kansas City and St. Louis Ex.	4.20 pm
No. 7	Pueblo Passenger	6.50 pm
No. 3	Pacific Coast Limited	9.45 pm
No. 5	California Colorado and New Mexico	10.40 pm

THE MANITOU BRANCH.

TO MANITOU.—Leaves at: 8.00 a. m., 9.50 a. m., 10.45 p. m., 3.00 p. m., 4.05 p. m., 6.05 p. m.

FROM MANITOU.—Arrives at: 8.10 a. m., 10.20 a. m., 11.45 a. m., 3.15 p. m., 4.20 p. m., 6.10 p. m.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities. Depot at the depot and No. 16 North Tejon street. Passengers can select their own route.

Baggage checked to destination. Pullman parlor and sleepers. Chair cars free.

For full information call on or address

J. M. ELLISON, General Agent.
14 North Tejon st.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE AND COLORADO MIDLAND R. R.

Nov. 29, 1891

Westbound	Arrives	Leaves
No. 3 Chicago to Denver	8.00 am	8.05 am
No. 7 Kansas City to Denver	1.35 am	1.45 am
No. 601 Salt Lake to Denver	2.40 am	2.45 am
No. 605 Salt Lake to Denver	1.20 pm	1.35 pm
No. 403 La Junta to Denver	3.15 pm	3.20 pm
Eastbound.		
No. 4 Denver to Chicago	7.45 pm	7.50 pm
No. 8 Denver to Kansas City	2.20 am	2.40 am
No. 602 Denver to Salt Lake	9.55 am	10.00 am
No. 606 Denver to Salt Lake	10.00 pm	10.05 pm
No. 404 Denver to La Junta	3.15 pm	3.15 pm

Trains Nos. 3 and 8 are solid vestibule trains between Denver and Chicago without change. Carry Pullman Palace sleeping cars, Illinois sleeping, chair cars and dining cars. Connect at La Junta for New Mexico and California, and at Hutchinson, Kas., for St. Louis, via St. Louis and San Francisco railway, and at Newton, Kas., for Galveston, Tex.

Trains Nos. 7 and 8 run through between Colorado Springs and Kansas City.

Trains Nos. 601, 602, 605 and 606 run through between Denver and all points on the Colorado Midland and carry through Pullman sleepers and tourists' cars for California.

Trains 601 and 606 are the well known "Nellie Bligh," running between Denver and La Junta and carry through Parlor chair cars between Pueblo and Chicago and between Denver and Canon City.

City ticket office, Opera House block. Telephone 34. C. C. HOYT, Agent.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE DEPOT, Nov. 29, 1891.

No. 1. Leaves for Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Ogden, San Francisco, San Diego ..... 10.00 am

No. 3. Leaves for Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Ogden, San Francisco, San Diego ..... 10.35 pm

No. 11 and 2 arrive from Denver five minutes before leaving time.

No. 2. Arrives from San Diego, San Francisco, Ogden, Glenwood, Aspen, Leadville ..... 1.45 pm

No. 4. Arrives from San Diego, San Francisco, Ogden, Glenwood, Aspen, Leadville ..... 2.20 am

No. 2. Leaves for Denver ..... 1.50 pm

No. 4. Leaves for Denver ..... 2.35 am

Through tickets sold to all points west.

C. C. HOYT, Agent.

Local and Through Time Table.

COLORADO DIVISION, Sunday, Nov. 29, 1891.

GOING WEST.

Leave.	Pacific Express	Utah and Cal. Ex.
Denver	7.20 a m	7.45 p m
Colorado Springs	10.00 a.m.	10.25 p m
Colorado City	10.17 a.m.	10.35 p.m.
Manitou	10.27 a m	11.05 p.m.
Iron Springs	10.30 a.m.	11.09 p.m.
Cascade	10.33 a m	11.20 p m
Ute Park	11.00 a m.	11.40 p.m.
Green Mt. Falls	11.11 a.m.	11.47 p.m.
Woodland Park	11.20 a.m.	12.05 a m
Florissant	11.38 p m.	12.33 a.m.
Leadville	4.55 p.m.	5.15 a.m.
Grand Junction	12.50 a.m.	1.30 p.m.

GOING EAST.

Leave.	Atlantic Express	Utah and Cal. Ex.
Grand Junction	9.45 p m	9.55 a m
Leadville	5.00 a.m.	7.30 p.m.
Florissant	11.17 a.m.	12.05 a.m.
Woodland Park	12.10 p.m.	1.00 a m
Green Mt. Falls	12.20 p.m.	1.14 a.m.
Ute Park	12.50 p.m.	1.20 a m.
Cascade	1.00 p.m.	1.30 a.m.
Iron Springs	1.11 p.m.	1.45 a.m.
Manitou	1.20 p.m.	1.51 a.m.
Colorado City	1.23 p.m.	2.05 a.m.
Colorado Springs	1.30 p.m.	2.15 a.m.
Denver	4.20 p.m.	5.45 a.m.

Through sleepers on above trains for all points east and west.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

		DEPART
No. 14	Vestibule limited to Chicago via Kansas City, St. Joe and Omaha	7.30 p m
No. 16	Fast express to Chicago, Kan. City and St. Joe	7.45 a m
No. 18	Limited to Denver	9.30 a m
No. 20		4.45 p m
No. 22	Limited to Pueblo	5.35 a m
No. 15		7.30 p m
		ARRIVE
No. 13	Vestibule Limited from Chicago	1.35 a m
No. 15	Fast express from Chicago	7.00 p m
No. 17	From Denver	11.15 a m
No. 19	From Denver	6.15 p m

No. 13 and 14 are solid vestibule trains between Chicago and Colorado Springs via Omaha Kansas City or St. Joseph without change. Through sleeper to St. Louis. All meals en route served in dining cars. Through tickets to all points east and baggage checked to destination at No. 12 Pike's Peak avenue. Telephone 97, or Union depot telephone 23. Also passenger tickets via principal steamship lines.

W. W. WOOD,
Ticket and Passenger Agent.

DENVER, TEXAS & FT. WORTH.

UNION PACIFIC DIVISION.

	NORTH BOUND.	
No. 22	Fort Worth Express	8.00 pm
	SOUTH BOUND.	
No. 23	Fort Worth Express	11.30 pm
	BRANCH TRAINS.	
No. 19	Arrive from Denver	12.30 pm
No. 21	Arrive from Pueblo	2.15 pm

To connect with New York express via New Orleans leave Colorado Springs Sundays and Wednesdays at 11.30 a. m.

To connect with New York express via Galveston, leave Colorado Springs Sundays at 11.30 a. m.

Through tickets to New York via New Orleans and Clyde Steamship line, and via Galveston and Mallory line.

Through tickets to points of Texas, Mexico, Old Mexico,

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1892.

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

Physical Laboratory Colorado College, Jan 18, 12 m to Jan 19, 12 m.

	6 P M	6 A M
Temperature at 6 p m	29 4	6 3
Temperature at 6 a m	19 2	4 5
Temperature at 12 m	30 6	14 1
Maximum temperature	35 2	22 1
Minimum temperature	14 1	13 6
Mean temperature	24 2	4 2
Maximum barometric pressure in in	23 995	21 016
Minimum barometric pressure in in	21 521	23 873
Mean velocity of wind mi per hr	5 8	3 0
Relative humidity at 6 p m	70	79
Relative humidity at 6 a m	91	91
Relative humidity at 12 m	50	55
Mean relative humidity	70	76
Mean dew point	15	1 3
Precipitation	0 19	0 01

Colonel Fossum left for Des Moines Ia last evening

Mr W O Fagin returned yesterday from his trip to Rusk

Reed Brothers yesterday sold a lot on South Cascade avenue to Mrs T A Murphy for $1,100

Readings by Miss Hext, music by some of our best talent, and readings by Mr Marshall Steadman at Weber hall Thursday Jan 21

A petition is being circulated in the city asking Governor Routt to reprieve Dr Graves sentence until such time as the supreme court can examine into the case

A telegraph despatch from Portland, Ore., on Sunday announced that Mrs J W Carnine, lately of this city, had fallen from a train and broken her left leg and right arm

Mr W E McLean the real estate agent, yesterday sold to Harry A. Rhodes of Denver T J Munley's property at 103 East Cache La Poudre street. Consideration $1,100

Mr, N O Johnson, the well known dry goods merchant, has taken his two sons, Herbert and Harry Johnson into partnership The firm name hereafter will be N. O Johnson & Sons.

Mr John A Bumstead, of Lincoln Neb., and Mr F F Bumstead, of Denver, are in the city guests of their brother, Mr. E. S Bumstead, and called here by the illness of their mother

Mr A B Hackman of Woodland Park was in town yesterday showing some specimens of gold bearing ore found at a slight depth near Woodland Park. The prospectors that found them, he said, had found several blowouts and other indications.

The attention of the public generally is called to the fact that Rev. Jas B. Gregg lectures to-night in the Presbyterian church at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Y. M C. A. Subject. "How the Dutch Took Holland." Admission, 25 cents

Pose plastique, an arrangement under Miss Hext in which a number of young ladies represent marble groups and pictures This will be a beautiful and unique number of the programme at Weber hall, Thursday, Jan 21 Admission fifty cents

An unusual amount of snow covers this part of Colorado. Stock is being fed and the price of hay is steadily advancing. Good crops this year can safely fall from the amount of snow now on the ground and in the mountains [Fountain World.

John Otis, aged 78 years, and employed by Mr. L. A. Bartlett on his ranch twenty miles south of the city, was thrown from a horse last Wednesday, and received such injuries that he died on Sunday. The remains were brought to this city and the funeral will occur to-day.

The matter of the sale of the land for a site for the Monument reservoir has been left to a board of arbitration composed of S. B Stout, Henry R. Walker, Dr W M Strickler, H. I. Reid and Mr Miller. The owners have agreed to sell the land at a price fixed by the arbitrators.

At the meeting of the Colorado College Scientific society to-night, at 7.30, President Slocum will give a "Review of Weismann's Theory of Heredity" and Dr. Murray will read a paper "On Some P[…]s in the 'Clouds' of Aristophanes, with reference to a recent edition" The public is respectfully invited to attend the meeting.

Special called convocations of Colorado Springs Chapter No. 6, R. A M., will be held to-night and Wednesday night at 7:30 o'clock for work on the mark and past master's degrees. It is hoped that the companions will turn out in large numbers as there is a great deal of work to be done Visiting companions cordially invited

Mr Jas. B Canaday opens his hotel at Cripple Creek on the 21st inst. Mr Canaday's house is entirely new and is the largest and finest building in the camp It has eight separate bed rooms nicely furnished and Mr. Canaday will do every thing to make his customers comfortable Mr C D Griffin has a lunch counter and short order restaurant in connection with the hotel and will serve the finest meals in camp.

Yesterday afternoon as John Houghton was coming to town in a wagon the wagon tipped and fearing it would turn over he attempted to jump out His feet became tangled in the blanket and he fell breaking his hip—severing the neck of the femur Drs. Rose and Hutchison set the bone this morning The fracture is a serious one and will probably prove a life injury.[Crystal Peak Beacon.

There are two big fish-hooks bobbing for the trout of Cripple Creek Denver's line winds among the willows and buckbrush about Florissant, on past the prolific Four mile creek, Barnard creek, Spring creek, into the camp, with flies dangling all along the cord Colorado Springs' string is stretched taut from the top of Pike's Peak to the summit of Bear mountain And the trout begin to nibble at the lower line [Crystal Peak Beacon

The Chat Mining and Milling company at their meeting held yesterday afternoon, completed their organization and elected the following officers President, John Himebaugh; vice-president, George W Walker, treasurer, David Heron, secretary, George E. Lindley, superintendent, Henry Chatillon. The board of directors comprise the same list of gentlemen, with the addition of Mr. John B. Whitehead, of St. Louis. The property of this company is known as the Chat group of mines and is located about one-half mile north of Fremont.

CITY COUNCIL.

A Strong [...] on The Beer Garden Must Go

Perhaps the cold weather was accountable for it, or it may have been the grippe, but at any rate each member of the city council took his seat last night with the bumps of obstinacy and pugnacity well marked on his cranium The fight began after a few preliminaries, on the report of the sewer committee in regard to filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sewer inspector Mangold. Mr Dunbar, chairman of the committee, reported that the three members of the committee had three opinions on the subject. His opinion was expressed in a report that at the present time and present salary the sewer committee considered it inexpedient to hold a formal election for that office and recommend the following resolutions

Resolved That $40 per month be paid the person who shall temporarily fill the duties of superintendent of sewers and plumbing inspector from this date until the annual election of such officer provided he perform his duties to the satisfaction of the sewer committee who shall have power to discharge him for cause

Resolved That the balance of the appropriation for salary as superintendent of sewers, not used according to the above resolution be credited to maintenance and construction accounts of 1891

Alderman Eaton of the committee stated that he was not in favor of the committee's making any report, but that he thought the matter should be settled in open council Alderman Finegan another committeeman, agreed with Mr Eaton He went on to attack Mr Mangold's conduct of the office He thought that if the city should have paid Mr. Mangold $1,000 a year for the work he did another man should be paid just as much and intimated that there was favoritism at the bottom The mayor called the gentleman of the Fourth ward to order once or twice, but he kept on speaking until he was ready to stop.

The resolutions were adopted and Mr Dunbar then nominated W H. D Merrill for the place Mr Merrill, he said, was already in the pay of the city as chief of the fire department and this additional pay would bring his total salary up to that which the superintendent of sewers had been getting There was not so much building now as formerly and so a man could attend to both lines of work easily.

Mr. Roby seconded the nomination Mr Merrill, he said, was a thoroughly competent, reliable sanitary engineer and plumber such as was required by the ordinance

Alderman Finegan interposed a motion that the pay be made $75 a month, no second.

It was decided to read all the applications which were in for the office. These were from Geo. F. Green, O Parker, Thos. A Price and Samuel E. Shellenberger.

Alderman Robbins and Alderman Finegan made speeches scoring Mr Merrill for his connection with the sewer job which made them so much trouble during the past election. Alderman Finegan got very dramatic. Holding his right hand up he exclaimed, "He made me out to be a rogue, and I hold my right hand to heaven a dollar I never got."

Mr Robbins thought that this was a political job. Mr. Dunbar retorted with some heat and Mr. Robbins sheltered himself behind the vague statement that those whom the shoe fitted might wear it. Last spring these gentlemen wanted a plumber for the office, now they didn't seem to care.

Alderman Rouse offered as a substitute for Mr Dunbar's motion that the council proceed to ballot for the office from the names presented. Mr Dunbar accepted the substitute

Mr Finegan rose and made some remarks on the subject of low wages, stating that they led to dishonesty, called to order After much wrangling a vote was had which resulted Merrill 5, Geo F. Green 6, the mayor voting Two or three motions followed which were declared out of order and finally the council became good natured again and proceeded to business

Alderman Roby reported for the water committee that the Ruxton creek pipe line was completed, save for a small dam and reservoir and 165 more feet of pipe at the upper end and 150 more feet at the lower end.

On request of Alderman Davis, as the street and ditch funds were exhausted, it was ordered that they have $1,000 from the fines account and $500 from the miscellaneous fund

An ordinance reducing the license for employment agencies to $25 a year was introduced It was explained that as the state law on which the old ordinance was founded had been repealed and that therefore a new ordinance was necessary, that the new law reduced the fees very materially so that a lower license was advisable Alderman Finegan spoke of the good work being done by the W. C. T U agency and wanted them to pay a license of fifty cents a year, a quarter semi annually The city attorney said that it would be illegal to discriminate in this way worthy as was the object. It was suggested that their license be made the same as the others and then remitted altogether This was agreed to

After a snarl of parliamentary law the ordinance was substituted for Alderman Dunbar's introduced at the last meeting and passed

The ordinance granting rights of way to the Western Union Telegraph company was referred to the street and ditch committee for modification as it gave away the city and vicinity to set poles in if the company wanted to interpret it that way

The matter of collecting poll tax from aliens came up and City attorney McMorris said that it could not be legally done

The committee on public grounds and buildings was instructed to prepare suitable quarters for the city engineer, Mr. Reid to advise them.

Alderman Dunbar called up his ordinance introduced last week calling on the mayor and marshal to suppress liquor selling within a mile of the city limit. Alderman Roby thought that the mayor and marshal were under oath to keep the law and that the resolution was superfluous. He moved to lay it on the table. Carried.

This did not stop the question from being argued, however Alderman Finegan thought that they should let things alone. Mr. Canaday was no fool and he would fight for his beer garden and would carry it to the United States supreme court. This constant harping on the beer garden and drug stores when we professed to be a prohibition town just made outsiders think we were a lot of hypocrites. Keep up the good name of the town.

In answer to a remark that the action was prompted by the W C T U., Alderman Dunbar said that it was prompted mostly by the school board and especially the mayor

Mayor Sprague explained that he was ready to do his duty but that he wanted an assurance that the council would back him up.

Alderman Bartlett thought if you let the thing alone it would die a natural death

Alderman Eaton moved that it was the sense of the council that the mayor and city marshal be supported in all laudable efforts to enforce the law, carried Adjourned

District Court

The following business was transacted yesterday in the district court

1448 People vs. Charles Douglas Defendant was charged with criminal assault upon a woman in Colorado City in October last The case went to the jury shortly before noon a verdict of guilty being returned The defendant was remanded for sentence.

James Carner, a witness in the Douglas case, was half an hour late and the court fined him $5 and costs.

1449 People vs. James McCormick and James Turner This case was tried in the afternoon the defendants being charged with burglarizing a house on Huerfano street The verdict was guilty and the prisoners were remanded for sentence

1450 People vs. James Turner and James McCormick The defendants withdrew their plea of not guilty and plead guilty

TRIALS TO DAY

1452 People vs. J C. Liebel

1454 People vs. Charles Aldridge and Arthur Van Horn

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Musical director Bach wishes to meet all the singers among the members to night at 7 30 sharp, in the association parlors

The bookkeeping class is increasing in interest, two new members entered last evening and others are to come in The class meets to night at 7.30.

Dr Montague's Temperance Sermon

Rev Richard Montague preached on "Hints Towards Temperance Progress" Sunday evening at the request of the Good Templars of this city, who attended in a body He took for his text Galatians 5-7: "Ye were running well, who did hinder you that ye should not obey the truth" The speaker stated that in the latter part of the eighteenth century and in the first half of our own century there was on the whole, constant progress in the temperance work. A little more than a generation ago a great wave of temperance agitation, moral and political, swept over a great part of our land causing many practical reforms. The present scores to be a season of lethargy in the cause of temperance reform The cause is now, in spite of the many recent triumphs, in need of a fresh emphasis. What are needed to give the cause a new impetus are

First—A diffusion of more knowledge touching the evils which are wrought in the liquor traffic. More than $10,000,000 are annually spent in our state in the saloons an average of over $25 a year for every man, woman and child Give the churches that money for which you get no helpful equivalent and we could support all our churches, pay all your license fees, support all our public schools and charitable institutions, take care of all our poor and unemployed, found a state university like that at Boulder, found a college five times as large as Colorado college every year and have a large surplus left.

Second—More back bone among Christian people, who indirectly abet the evil under cover of selling groceries and supplies.

Third More charity among the different methods of temperance work Although we cannot get total prohibition at once, we can try try to enforce the laws we have. We can close the beer garden south of this city, we can keep clubs, be they rich or poor from selling, we can prevent the druggists from selling to minors and otherwise violating the law

Fourth—We should counteract the saloon by establishing reading rooms, gymnasiums and other places of amusement where young can enjoy themselves without the baneful effects of the saloon

Mr McKeehan Protests.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan 18, 1892

To the Editor of THE GAZETTE.

Referring to your article in Sunday's paper, Jan 17, I will say that I did have an altercation with Mr Hemenway sealer of weights and measures.

On Feb 18, 1891 the sealer of weights and measures tested my scales and found them correct and placed his stamp on them which still remains, and charged me two dollars after he had done the work which I paid

I decided then that I would not pay for having my scales and measures tested again because we know they are right.

He is an officer of the city appointed by the city council and it is the duty of the city to pay him and he should be paid the same as any other city officer He is supposed to protect the public against short weights and measures. I have never heard of a city that [...] of weights at [...] that was not paid by the city The ordinance reads that weights and measures can be tested every six months or oftener He can test them every day under this ordinance I consider it an unjust tax and decline to pay fees on that account Our scales and measures are always ready for inspection of an officer or the public W F McKEEHAN

Mr B Clark Wheeler proprietor of the Aspen Times and Senator H H Eddy of Axial are at The Antlers

Last evening Mrs St John laid her pocketbook on one of the counters in her store and went to wait upon a customer in another part of the room When she returned the pocketbook was not to be found She feels confident it was taken by mistake, and expects its return during the day

Pike's Peak Camp No. 4 Woodmen of the World will meet and hold a regular session this evening at 7:30 sharp There will be work in the first and second degrees, and both teams, and all members in the city are expected to be present. Other important business will be transacted.

L B Vickers, the insane man from Monument, was tried in the county court yesterday He conducted his own defense reading from his book "Civil Theology", and the Bible The most damaging thing against him was his statement that he had tried to get the Democratic party to adopt his theory of human rights. He will be taken to Pueblo

The largest audience that has gathered in the opera house since Hearn's appearance witnessed Sutton's company in Uncle Tom's Cabin last evening It was a representative Uncle Tom audience largely composed of children The play was well presented having the best Eva and Topsy seen here for years There was excellent singing and dancing

Mr F B Wortman has sold three lots in Fremont to the W R Roby Lumber company on which to establish their planing mill and lumber yard

The Rapid Transit company have had a large area of ice at Cheyenne lake cleared for skating and the good work is still going on

New [...] at [...]

WASHINGTON Jan 18.—The contest of cities for the location of the National Democratic convention has begun and will be waged with vigor until Thursday at which the national committee will meet in this city and decide the question Already there are several of the national committeemen on the ground but the majority evidently prefer to remain away until the late for action and thus escape the importunities that would inevitably be showed upon them by the contesting delegations. Milwaukee has been the first city to open up headquarters but she is to have clever rivals in the thusiast delegations from New York St Paul Indianapolis Cincinnati Kansas City and San Francisco

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion five cents per line for each subsequent insertion After tisements to go in every other day or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion

HALLETT & BAKER
Undertakers
No 7 Cascade avenue Telephone No 16

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HEMENWAY & BISH

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FINE FURS REPAIRED
Sealskin garments dyed and refitted. All kinds of fur work and in the latest styles. E. M Kirchner 63 Bank Building Take elevator

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All the best stocks for sale Information furnished and orders promptly filled

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BOOKS AT AUCTION
3000 volumes all kinds Medical, Law Mechanical Family Bibles All the popular works half price Private sale all day Auction at 7 p m 103 South Tejon Street.

REMOVED
Duncan's Music store to 317 W Huerfano St. Pianos and organs for sale and for rent P O Box 31

PEOPLE WHO KNOW ABOUT PIANOS,
Say the best instruments lowest prices and easiest terms are to be found at Hext & Williams 21 N Tejon St.

W A Davis, Undertaking, 114 N. Tejon

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Will exchange for Colorado Springs or any good real estate or business east of the Rockies M Van Buren 15 S Tejon St.

Spectacles fitted accurately at ASHBY'S

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Newly furnished rooms and board Inquire at restaurant, 28 S Tejon St

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Finishing for amateurs, CLINTON

MINES AND MINING STOCKS
PROUDFIT & FISALL & BORDEN
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The finest and most complete stock guitars mandolins banjos violins, and music books in the city Prices away down at Hext & Williams 21 N Tejon St

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Civil and Mining Engineer
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
319 North Weber Street Colorado Springs
Will survey and report on Mining claims in any part of the state

G. HENRY, M. D.
Long Island College Hospital Class '60"
Subsequently four years with the world's greatest specialist Dr Philip Ricord of Paris France will be at the
ELK HOTEL,
Colorado Springs every Sunday afternoon and all day Monday
Dr Henry is located at 1713 Curtis street Denver Colo making for the last thirty years a specialty of

Blood and Skin Diseases!

No Mercury Arsenic Cubeba, Copaiba nor Sandal wood Oil A cure warranted in every case where a cure is possible or money refunded in every case undertaken and not permanently cured

PRIVATE re—The best [...] and doctors of Denver

Upward of three thousand cases treated within the last three years Every patient treated is cured or in a fair way to perfect recovery

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English [...] German French Spanish Russian and Bohemian spoken

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Will be sold at greatly reduced prices for the next 30 days

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Chinese and Japanese Goods Fine China cups and saucers Bowl [...] silk Dress pattern Canton Crape Embroidered and Fancy Shawls etc

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LOUIS LANGBEHN
MANUFACTURING
New & Well Selected Stock
Jeweler
ALL ORDERS ATTENDED TO WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH
130 EAST PIKES PEAK AVE

FOR RENT!

Very Cheap.

Two five room brick houses on South Tejon street Also

One six room frame house all within two blocks of Postoffice

Two lots 50x190 on West Huerfano street suitable for business.

Apply to

W. H. McIntyre,

1 and 2 Hagerman Block.

RUBBER STAMPS!

Seals and Stencils.

Steel Stamps Badges Checks Etc

ROOM 3,

Robertson Building,

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IF YOU WANT

First-class shoe repairing done, go to

J. PEDERSON,

107 North Tejon St

LINEN SALE!

We will continue our Linen Sale another Week.

A small assortment of Wash Silks still left which we will close at the low price of 75c a yard.

In addition to the above we will offer a large line of fine Embroideries at Special Sale prices.

GIDDINGS BROS. & BENT

21 South Tejon Street.

CRIPPLE CREEK

I have some good mines and parts of mines in Cripple Creek to sell, worked or unworked Prices range from $400 to $10,000 Call and see ore from Old Hickory which assayed $40 per ton at 20 foot depth.

CASH

is what so many want The altitude is too high for others Hence I can sell owners equity in the following properties very low

House and 2 lots in Roswell	$800
5 rooms Weber street	650
4 rooms, South Nevada avenue	250
5 rooms Washington avenue modern and snap	400
6 rooms 611 North Corona.	125
5 rooms East Kiowa	100

W. W. WILLIAMSON,

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ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS

COAL!

Order from

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AGENTS FOR

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Lump Egg Nut also Anthracite of all sizes

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HOLIDAY GOODS.

New China and Japanese curiosities Fine China Ware China Silk and Embroidered work and Japanese Wire Goods For sale at low [...] All are cordially invited to call and examine our new goods

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A Fine Suit with Cap to match.

These Suits are absolutely all wool; double seated and double-kneed, and sewed so they will not rip

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Beginning Monday, Jan 18 and continuing during the week.

Four Lots of Fine Embroideries at 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, per yd

Former price 25c to 75c per yard.

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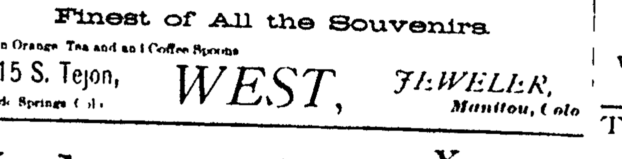

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ALSO SPECIAL BARGAINS OF

600 yds all wool Plaids, 40 inches wide at . . . 35c

650 yds Mohairs 40 inches wide, only . . . 37 1-2c

The above goods would be a bargain at 50c per yard

Reduced Prices all Along the Line.

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MONEY LOANED On good security at Lowest Rates

INSURANCE written in old, Reliable Companies If it pays to insure at all it pays to insure in First-class companies.

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FRANK DUTTON & CO.

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NECESSITIES AT LOW PRICES

CUSPIDORS—English Parlor Cuspidors in variety of decorations of China only 15c worth $1	VINEGAR OR OIL BOTTLES [...] glass pattern that is hard to tell from genuine. They are beauti[...] only 2[...]
GLASS TABLE SETS—Crystal Table sets, finely polished and hard to tell from Cut Glass, consisting of covered butter dish spoon holder sugar bowl and cream pitcher Our regular price 85c now 50c	SWEET SONORA ORANGES [...] these has been marvell[...] 5c per dozen [...] left at
BERRY OR PRESERVE DISHES of cut glass designs, full size and fine polish now only 25c.	CANNED TOMATOES AND CORN—Fine quality per can 1[...] dozen cans $2.80, [...] of two
FANCY MAJOLICA PLATES for bread and butter sandwich tea, fruit, confections, dessert or salad These are in combinations of color and are very handsome only 15c each.	FRESH New York State Cheese going rapidly, but some left [...] a pound. Best quality
EQUES POLO MALLETS from Wright & Ditson Boston only $2 each	WYETH'S MALT only [...] bottle and Hood's Sarsaparilla, only [...] Now is the time to take them
	BEST POLO BALLS—[...] 25c each.

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Useful, ornamental and at Prices to suit the season.

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CHEAP LOTS ON GOOD STREETS!

A lot on Cascade avenue, just north of Costilla for $1,100 on easy monthly or quarterly payment. This is central and a good location for a business man.

South front lot on Colorado avenue for $750; cheap.

Full lot on Tejon street for $1,100 on monthly payments of $15.

$2,000 to Loan at 8 Per Cent.

[...]

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For Bargains and Styles in

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The only Fancy Grocer in the city that makes a specialty of fine

TEAS AND COFFEES.

Armour's Star Special

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Will call for Orders when Requested

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COAL and WOOD

ARTIFICIAL ICE.

Uptown Office at Curtis Brothers Store

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NOTICE!

I will trade Cripple Creek Mining property for piano or real estate in Colorado Springs Inquire of

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The only local building and loan association doing business in El Paso county.

The best and easiest way to obtain a home on monthly installments. Over one hundred homes now being paid for in Colorado City and Colorado Springs through our association

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C. M SHERMAN, Collector for Colo. City Books now open for third series of stock.

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The Koch Hospital Sanitarium at the foot of the Rocky Mountains offers to the invalid suffering from consumption or from any other disease of the respiratory organs, unsurpassed advantages for effecting a cure. The climate with its rarified atmosphere, acts upon the system as a neutral stimulant, a stimulant that is not followed by subsequent harmless reactions, but supplies thereafter the only condition under which the possibility of a CURE can be attained As science and experience has fully demonstrated under such conditions alone, we have tioned the KOCH SANITARIUM has been able to carry out the treatment with Koch's Lymph with a success unsurpassed by any other institution in the world as its record of cures shows. [...] fully proven. For further particulars address,

S. H. MEURR, Secretary,

Koch's Hospital Sanitarium, Denver, Colorado